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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV, No 186

25 September 1986

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USSR'S PROBLEMS WITH U.S. DEFER GORBACHEV VISIT

OW252311 Tokyo KYODO in English 2301 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said Wednesday Moscow is still undecided on the date for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo, but he left open the possibility of a visit by the end of January as sought by Japan. Shevardnadze told Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari the main reason for the indecision is pending problems in relations with the United States, implying a dispute over the Soviet Union's detention of American journalist Nicholas S. Daniloff on espionage charges, Japanese officials said.

In his first meeting with Kuranari, Shevardnadze said Gorbachev wishes to visit Tokyo but that he is "not ready" to tell when it will take place. He was quoted as saying that "realistically speaking, this year's visit is ruled out." Shevardnadze told Kuranari that while there are not only "pending issues" with the U.S. for this year and activities already scheduled for the rest of the year, the schedule of events for next year is still being prepared. The Soviet Union will tell the timing of a visit "after a certain period of time," he said.

Shevardnadze said Gorbachev's visit would be a "historic" event, adding that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's return visit to Moscow would make it even more so, the officials said. Such an exchange of visit would leave "profound footmarks" in the history of bilateral relations, he added.

After the hour-long meeting, Kuranari told a news conference that the outcome was what he had expected in view of the present U.S.-Soviet relations, complicated by the Daniloff affair and Washington's arrest of Gennadiy Zakharov, a Russian official accused of spying. Japan will make plans for Gorbachev's visit after Soviet notification, he added.

Kuranari renewed Japan's claim to four Soviet-held northern islands at the meeting, the officials said. The Soviet Union denies the presence of a territorial dispute with Japan, resulting in the absence of a World War II peace treaty between them. Calling the circumstances "abnormal," Kuranari urged early conclusion of a treaty through the resolution of the dispute, the officials said. Kuranari told Shevardnadze that Tokyo wants to discuss the territorial issue in the event of Gorbachev's visit.

Shevardnadze warned against placing any precondition for the Kremlin leader's Tokyo visit, saying it might endanger the proposed visit. He added that both sides should agree on the date for a visit first and then discuss the agenda, which he said Moscow wants to cover everything, including space development, the officials said. Japanese officials interpreted the remarks to mean that the Soviet Union is prepared to include the territorial issue on the agenda but said they see no change in Moscow's fundamental position on the problem.

Shevardnadze, who made his first visit to Tokyo last January, stressed the need for bilateral dialogue "at every level, particularly at the highest level." He was also quoted as saying that difficult problems exist between the two countries but that there has been recent progress on some issues held up for many years, apparently referring to the July agreement allowing families of Japanese war dead to pay homage on the disputed Soviet-held islands.

The Soviet Union sees a "broad" possibility of developing its relations with Japan, notably in the economic sector, Shevardnadze said. He cited as an example joint ventures in major projects as well as trade, the officials said.

He mentioned Japan's decision to take part in the U.S. space-based antimissile program, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), but made no particular comment on grounds Moscow had already given its official statement on the issue.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said the Soviet reaction to Japan's invitation in August of Gorbachev's visit produced "almost anticipated results as things stand now," even though there had been speculation its date may be announced at the meeting. Shevardnadze showed a "reasonable, orthodox" attitude toward the matter, said the official, who declined to be identified. "The ball is in the hands of the Soviet Union," he said. "We have no choice, but to wait."

JAPAN TO CURB MACHINE TOOL EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW241309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Japan will accept a United States request to voluntarily restrain its machine tool exports to the U.S. in a government-level meeting scheduled to open in Washington Friday, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Wednesday. Japan will offer to limit machine tool exports by dividing them into six items, such as machine centers and numerically controlled lathes, at the second session machine tools talks following one in Tokyo last month, the officials said.

The two countries will be unable to agree on export volumes in each category at the next session but are likely to reach an overall agreement before late November, set by the U.S. as a deadline for invoking section 232 of the 1974 trade act on import restrictions, the officials said.

The U.S. is now demanding self-restraint on machine tool exports from Japan and three other countries -- Taiwan, West Germany and Switzerland -- on grounds of national security. Taiwan has reportedly agreed basically with the U.S. to voluntarily limit machine tool exports and entered bilateral talks on export quantities, the officials said. But West Germany and Switzerland have refused to hold bilateral talks with the U.S. on grounds that their exports do not violate section 232, the officials said.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS SABOTAGE WORK OF LEFTISTS

OW240937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- The latest attack by left-wing radicals on public railway lines in the Tokyo area Wednesday created havoc during morning rush hour as over 1.15 million commuters surged to board buses, taxis and private commuter lines. Police reported that the incident, the fifth guerrilla attack affecting the Japanese National Railways (JNR) since last November, was the work of an estimated 100 radicals who struck 24 sites in the Tokyo and surrounding areas between 6:50 and 7:20 a.m. to sever crucial signal and communications cables.

Service on the major JNR commuter lines of Keihin-Tohoku, Yokosuka, Tohoku, Musashino, Joban and Takasaki was partially or completely suspended during rush hour, affecting commuters in Tokyo and the three prefectures of Chiba, Saitama and Kanagawa. Although service had been restored on a number of lines including the Tohoku and Joban by 11 a.m., Yokosuka line remained suspended until mid-afternoon.

According to investigators, the latest act of sabotage is strongly linked to radical JNR employees opposed to JNR privatization, members of a splinter group which broke away from the National Railway Workers Union (Kokuro) last September. The discovery of traces of the explosive thermite, used in foundry plants for iron and steel welding as well as in the preparation of incendiary bombs, also points the finger at the left-wing radical Chukaku group which used time bombs to sabotage Tokyo and Osaka-area commuter lines last November.

Police said that Wednesday's attack was evidently organized to protest the conciliatory position taken by the JNR union toward government plans to privatize and break up the public train system. The JNR union was expected to propose Wednesday a joint labor-management declaration announcing that union members would cooperate with the government during the course of privatization. Moreover, the incident was timed to coincide with a special Diet committee meeting scheduled to be held Thursday to discuss legislation necessary to proceed with the privatization plan.

According to police, the likelihood of Chukaku-Ha (Middle Core Faction) group involvement in the incident came to light when investigators located traces of thermite and time-bomb equipment in five of the eight sites hit in Kanagawa Prefecture. They also said that the sabotage may have been the first major protest in a series planned by Chukaku-Ha radicals for this fall as Diet members prepare to debate over the JNR privatization bill and Narita airport officials begin construction in the second phase of expansion.

In the western Tokyo suburb of Koganei, police found one section of the signal cables used on the JNR Chuo line had been burned with oil or gasoline. Two plastic containers and remnants of a wooden box that may have served as a time bomb receptacle were also located by police. While eight sites in Kanagawa Prefecture including Shin-Kawasaki station were hit in the attack, JNR said the heaviest damage was sustained at the Shin-Tsurumi depot.

The latest attack is the fifth in a series affecting public railway service, which began with a major incident last November 29 when the Chukaku-Ha and Chiba JNR workers opposed to privatization plans cut cables in 33 sites in the Tokyo and Osaka areas. On January 29, service on the Sobu and Chuo lines in Tokyo was disrupted after explosives and burning tires were placed along the tracks. Explosions severing cables in the Osaka area were set off by radicals protesting the April 29 60th anniversary of the ascension of Emperor Hirohito. Radicals also struck May 6 as the summit meeting of leaders of advanced democracies ended discussions, disrupting service at 16 subway and JNR stations in the Tokyo area and affecting some 80,000 rush hour commuters.

JAPAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW241251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref., Sept. 24 KYODO -- A Japan-China friendship committee agreed Wednesday that the majority of people in both countries want relations between them to improve, regardless of any problems arising from actions by individuals.

Wang Zhaoguo, leader of Chinese side on the 21st century committee for Japan-China friendship, said that a few "countercurrents" had been created by some individuals, but the committee was working well to confine the harmful effects of such occurrences in the early stages and to avoid unnecessary friction between the two countries.

The Chinese people respect the stance taken by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, he added in an apparent reference to Nakasone's decision not to make an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine this year and the dismissal by the premier of Education Minister Masayuki Fujio over remarks by Fujio concerning Japan's military actions in China and Korea before and during World War II. The Yasukuni shrine in Tokyo is dedicated to the war dead, but convicted war criminals are among those enshrined there.

Tadao Ishikawa, president of Keio University and leader of the Japanese side, said that the committee members had reconfirmed that the two countries' relations should be based on the four principles of peace and friendship, equality and reciprocity, mutual trust and long-term stability.

During two days of discussions which ended Wednesday, the Chinese side had shown their true understanding that "Japan has learned from the 50-year unhappy history with China and is now trying to commit itself to working for world peace," Ishikawa said.

During the third annual meeting of the committee at this summer resort place in Kanagawa Prefecture, 22 committee members -- 11 from each side -- discussed major issues in the two countries' relations together with some 10 Japanese and Chinese experts from various fields. They agreed the two nations have established firm relations in the economic field and in exchanges of culture and science and technology.

The economies of the two countries are complementary, the committee said. Japan is now trying to expand imports and to increase its investments to other countries whereas China seeks more exports and the introduction of more foreign investment. Economic cooperation will be positive from now on, they said.

Confirming the necessity of encouraging young people to participate in helping the two countries improve friendly relations, the committee ended the meeting on a positive note.

The next meeting will be held in China next year, the 15th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

UK'S HOWE URGES JAPAN TO CORRECT TRADE IMBALANCE

OW242353 Tokyo KYODO in English 2343 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Britain urged Japan Wednesday to speed up efforts to correct the bilateral trade imbalance, including further tariff and excise tax cuts on alcoholic beverages. The request was made by Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, during his 30-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, officials said. Howe renewed Britain's calls for lower tariffs and excise taxes on Scotch whisky, calling the rates in Japan much higher than in Europe.

Kuranari said Japan reduced import duties by 20 percent last year and is also discussing excise tax cuts. Kuranari added Japan will respond "seriously" to calls for a better trade balance, citing a 3.6 trillion yen pump-priming package unveiled last week as an example of efforts to boost imports, the officials said.

Howe said he sees some "encouraging" signs of better bilateral ties, referring to Japan's agreement to restrict fishing operations off the Falklands. He sought Tokyo's cooperation in allowing Cable and Wireless Public Ltd. Co. to join a proposed Japanese joint venture to launch a new international telecommunications company.

Kuranari said he will urge government departments to provide "as good conditions as possible" for the planned entry. He invited Howe to visit Tokyo next year for regular meetings. Howe chairs the European Community Council.

VISITING UAE MINISTER ON MORE OPEC PRODUCTION CUTS

OW241425 Tokyo KYODO in English 1401 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mani ibn Sa'id al 'Utaybah said here Wednesday the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will continue production cuts until December.

He said in a lecture at Keio University that it will take some time before OPEC will be able to reach an agreement on establishing a new pricing system replacing the current benchmark price.

The oil minister also predicted that crude oil prices would likely move between 15 to 20 dollars per barrel until at least 1990 owing to stable supply and demand conditions.

PRC'S LI XIANNIAN TO VISIT DPRK 'SHORTLY'

SK250505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL OF POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

Polish, DPRK Leaders Present

SK242300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- A Polish party and state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang Wednesday by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport.

Present at the airport were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the SPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean Peoples Army and other senior party and government officials.

The Polish ambassador to Korea and diplomatic envoys of other countries, members of the first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il and other Polish guests staying in Korea were also present. The plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Polish people touched down at Pyongyang airport at 5 p.m.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and warmly hugged him.

Arriving with him were the members of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP and minister of internal affairs; Zbigniew Szalajda, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Michal Janiszewski, head of the

office of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the office of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the PUWP; Ernest Kucza, director of the International Department of the Central Committee of PUWP; Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the [passage indistinct] provincial committee of the CUWP; Jerzy Breitkopf, head of the office of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Anbijan Majewski, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, -- and the suite.

A grand welcome ceremony took place at the airport.

The national anthems of the countries were played.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army while a 21-gun salute boomed. [passage omitted]

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Polish people along the eight kilometer route.

Jaruzelski Honored

SK242233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- A statuette of anti-imperialist fighter was presented today at Kim Il-song Square to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, paying an official goodwill visit to Korea, heading a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

When Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived at Kim Il-song Square, the thunderous cheers of hurrah (manse) burst forth and waves of flowers rolled on in their welcome. Artists presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, presented Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, an anti-imperialist fighter, with a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter, symbolic of fighters heroically struggling under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed deep thanks for this.

DPRK BLAMED FOR KIMPO BEFORE INVESTIGATION

Chongnyon Unjustly Accused

SK221148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan] Central Standing Committee recently held a press conference and issued a statement condemning the South Korean puppet clique for kicking up a row against the republic, linking the bomb explosion incident that occurred at Kimpo airport with the republic and Chongnyon.

The press conference was attended by Paek Chong-won, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee and director of its International Affairs Department, and by reporters from ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, TOKYO SHIMBUN, KYODO news agency, JIJI news agency, NJHON Television Broadcasting Station, and the Tokyo Radio Broadcasting Station in Japan. The press conference was also attended by Chongnyon reporters.

The statement issued on that day reads: Statement by the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has begun to kick up a large-scale anticommunist campaign in connection with the bomb explosion incident that occurred at Kimpo airport on 14 September, is now frantically running wild to link this incident to the DPRK and Chongnyon.

As soon as the incident occurred, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique unscrupulously perpetrated an act of hostility against the republic, babbling without any grounds that the incident was an act of the republic or an act instigated by it. It went so far as to spread preposterous false intelligence to the effect that Chongnyon has trained some 50 youths in a bid to hinder the Asian Games and that Chongnyon-affiliated Korean compatriots in Japan were involved in this incident. Capitalizing on the incident, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is further intensifying its fascist suppression of youths, students, and patriotic people in South Korea who have risen up in the struggle against military dictatorship and for democracy.

This is the sort of shameless and brazen-faced criminal act of which only the Chon Tu-hwan clique is capable. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, in fact, does not hesitate to employ all possible means and methods to inspire North-South confrontation and realize its dirty political ambition for long-term office.

We, on behalf of all of the Korean compatriots in Japan, sternly condemn such dirty and mean intolerable maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan clique with surging national indignation.

In connection with the bombing incident, the South Korean puppet clique has been kicking up a row while uttering inconsistent and conflicting statements from the outset.

Already babbling about the possibility of terrorism against the Asian Games for the past several months, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, using this as an excuse, has not only mobilized several divisions of the puppet army and police, but has also imposed martial law without promulgation throughout South Korea, including Seoul. Thus, it has deliberately created a terrible and warlike atmosphere in South Korea.

The puppets perpetrated the wholesale search of 111 universities and colleges and have forcibly closed them. Thus, they have established an unprecedented repressive system. In this way, as soon as the bomb explosion incident occurred, the Chon Tu-hwan clique kicked up a preposterous farce in a bid to link the bombing to the republic and Chongnyon without conducting an investigation into the incident.

What we cannot overlook in particular is the fact that the puppets have not only asked the Japanese police authorities to provide cooperation in their investigation activities of the incident, but have also detained Japanese tourists and forced the lower organizations of the Mindan [pro-Seoul organization of Koreans in Japan] to provide intelligence related to the incident, thus openly revealing their desire to suppress Chongnyon.

It is an already widely known fact that whenever social and political chaos has occurred in South Korea in the past the puppets have shuffled off responsibility for it onto the republic and Chongnyon in a bid to deceive public opinion at home and abroad.

They believe that their anticommunist and anti-republic campaign will resolve everything. However, such a clumsy and foolish method will not convince anyone.

Today, South Korean youths and students are gallantly waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy. They are also struggling against the Asian Games -- which will be utilized for national division -- while staging the struggle calling for Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power. Their struggle has won active support from broad segments of people in South Korea, including workers, intellectuals, religionists, and off-stage democratic personages.

We can never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has established a warlike security system throughout South Korea and which is utilizing the bombing incident for its insidious political purposes.

If the South Korean authorities continue to aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula by continuously perpetrating clumsy slanderous maneuvers against the republic and Chongnyon, and thus inspire antagonism within the nation, they will not be able to escape the strong condemnation of fair world opinion.

The more the Chon Tu-hwan clique suppresses the South Korean people's patriotic struggle for peace, democracy, and reunification, the stronger the counterattack it will face, and this will further deepen its isolation in the world.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately renounce its vicious maneuvers to damage the international prestige of the republic by concealing the true fact of the incident and by shuffling responsibility for it onto the republic. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should also immediately suspend its mean and dirty maneuvers to slander and destroy Chongnyon.

We expect that in the future, too, those Japanese people who love peace and justice will extend active support and encouragement to Chongnyon struggling for national reunification and for the democratic and national rights of the Korean compatriots in Japan.

[Dated] 18 September 1986, Tokyo, Japan

Moscow Paper Criticizes Chon

SK230124 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Report from Moscow]

[Text] The 17 September issue of (SOVIETSKIY SPORT, a Soviet paper, carried an article entitled "A Dangerous Game," which denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group's commotion of intrigue being kicked up under the pretext of the Asian Games.

Reporting on the explosion at the Kimpo airport, the paper has denounced the groundless shifting of responsibility for the incident onto the North through a joint statement of three S. Korean ministers issued shortly after the start of the police probe into the cause of the blast. The paper calls this shifting of responsibility a fabricated [word indistinct] maneuver to frustrate talks on cohosting the Olympic Games in the North and South by undermining the prestige of the North.

The paper stressed: The explosion at Kimpo airport was actually an expression of the explosive situation that has been created in South Korea and an eruption of indignation by the masses against the dictatorial regime.

The paper criticized as a so-called service the fact that the athletes can go downtown only when they are escorted by fully armed guards. It denounced Chon Tu-hwan for playing a dangerous game with world events.

CHONG CHUN-KI ON OPPOSING U.S. IMPERIALISM

SK240844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Report delivered by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at a report meeting held 17 September at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang to mark the 40th anniversary of the announcement at the sixth meeting of the North Korean Democratic National Reunification Front of the conclusion of Kim Il-song's work, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Under solemn circumstances during which the entire party, the entire country, and all the people are effecting new miracles and innovations to build major projects of socialist economic construction, such as the west sea lockage, while vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and during which the South Korean people and the compatriots overseas are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for national reunification, we are today significantly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the announcement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers."

In the conclusion of his work presented at the sixth meeting of the North Korean Democratic National Reunification Front on 18 September 1946 under the title, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated not only the principled stand to which our people should firmly adhere in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, but also the method and talks arising in waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

Our country's situation at the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song announced this immortal classic work was very complicated. The U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into South Korea to replace the Japanese imperialists following the national liberation of 15 August 1945, not only promulgated the brutal military administration and forcibly disbanded the people's committees organized by the general will of the people in all fields. Along with this, calling it enemy property, the U.S. imperialists confiscated and plundered all the plants and enterprises that should be owned by the Korean people, thus trying to place the South Korean economy under their control.

However, at that time, some people did not actively wage the struggle against the U.S. military administration, expecting something from the United States. Later, even the idea that struggle against the U.S. military administration may hinder a resolution of the Korean question appeared in society.

As such, at that time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sharply reviewed and analyzed the situation through his extraordinary wisdom and sharp insight and elucidated the programmatic guideline that our people should firmly grasp and adhere to in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

In his immortal classic work, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made clear the attitude the Korean people should assume toward the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The attitude the Korean people assume toward the United States should depend entirely on the U.S. attitude toward our country. If the United States exercises a friendly policy toward our country, it will become a friendly country to the Korean people. However, as the United States has exercised its reactionary policy toward Korea in a bid to make it its colony as seen today, our Korean people should consider it the enemy of our nation and should wage a struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

This policy elucidated by the respected and beloved leader concerning the change in the attitude of our people toward the United States according to the U.S. attitude toward our country has been reflected in the independent principles of our party's foreign policy of maintaining friendship with those countries which respect our national interests and support the democratic independence and sovereignty of our country, while thoroughly rejecting those countries which infringe upon the dignity and interests of our nation.

In his classic work, the great leader also clearly elucidated the necessity of our people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists. The struggle against the U.S. imperialists was necessary because of our country's situation at that time. It was also a vital problem affecting the destiny of our nation. Reflecting the will of our people, who desired independence and sovereignty, the great leader clarified that the Korean people should not become the colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists for any price.

The struggle against the U.S. imperialists was also necessary to make resolution of the Korean question possible. In his classic work, the great leader clearly elucidated the task of struggling against the U.S. imperialists and the methods for carrying out this task.

First stressing the need to vigorously wage the work of exposing and condemning the U.S. imperialists' atrocities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and their crimes under the U.S. military administration should be revealed to all the people. Along with this, the great leader stressed that mass rallies to oppose and reject the reactionary maneuvers of the U.S. military administration should be held and that all sorts of atrocities by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea should be revealed to the world.

Saying that to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' reactionary maneuvers it is very important that not only the people of the northern half of Korea, but also the people of southern Korea actively struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated in detail the struggle task of the South Korean people.

Saying that to vigorously struggle against the U.S. imperialists and to successfully carry out the construction of a new democratic Korea, it is important to strengthen the democratic forces, the great leader taught that the struggle against the atrocities of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea should be strengthened by properly building democratic political parties and public organizations and by further strengthening the Democratic National Reunification Front.

Along with this, the great leader also elucidated the struggle task to firmly establish the foundation for building a democratic and independent state by more firmly building the base of democracy in North Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers", has great theoretical and practical significance because first of all, this work has not only designated the U.S. imperialists -- the main obstacle to our people's struggle for building a complete independent and sovereign state -- as the object of struggle, but has also become the programmatic guideline inspiring all Koreans to participate in the nationwide anti-U.S. struggle and the banner of national salvation elucidating the road leading to national sovereignty and national reunification.

The significance of this immortal classic work is also that it has made it possible to further consolidate the united front of patriotic and democratic political parties and public organizations, further strengthen the revolutionary and democratic base in the northern half of Korea, and thus firmly establish the foundation for building a complete independent and sovereign state there.

The classic work has exposed in detail the aggressive and reactionary nature of the U.S. imperialists in maintaining their colonial rule everywhere in the world through cunning ruling tactics and under the mask of helper and protector. Thus, it has become a banner vigorously inspiring and encouraging the struggle of the colonial states for national liberation and sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers", has displayed great vitality. The anti-U.S. struggle policy elucidated by the respected and beloved leader in his classic work has grasped the hearts of all the Korean people and has vigorously encouraged and inspired them to rise up in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle policy elucidated by the great leader, our people rose as one in the nationwide struggle against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression against Korea and their atrocities in South Korea. Our people held anti-U.S. mass rallies and demonstrations everywhere in the country. They sent letters of protest to the U.S. military administration authorities, which called for them to suspend their aggression and atrocities against Korea. Thus, they showed their firm and stern determination not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of infringing upon the national dignity of the Korean people.

In particular, the South Korean people vigorously waged the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, upholding the struggle policy elucidated by the great leader in his classic work. The South Korean people of all strata have vigorously waged numerous massive anti-U.S. struggles, including the October people's resistance and the 7 February struggle for national salvation. Thus, they dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea.

Indeed, this immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was not only a historic document which opened a new turn in the Korean people's struggle for national sovereignty, independence, and national reunification, but it was also an immortal classic work elucidating the method enabling the people of all countries to carry out the revolution and actively wage their anti-U.S. struggle with a correct stand and attitude toward the U.S. imperialists.

In this significant meeting, with infinite feelings of reverence for all of the Korean people and their burning hearts of loyalty, I solemnly extend the utmost glory and warmest thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and people, the genius of the revolution, the great strategist, and the lodestar of national reunification, who elucidated the policy and strategy for the anti-U.S. struggle and foresaw the U.S. imperialists' wild ambitions for aggression and their reactionary schemes 40 years ago through his matchless and extraordinary wisdom and insight, and who has wisely led our people's struggle for national sovereignty, independence, and national reunification.

For the past 40 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song announced the immortal classic work, "Let Us Expose and Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Reactionary Maneuvers," the WPK and the government of the republic have made every possible sincere effort to oppose the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression against Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Firmly adhering to their chuche-oriented stand that the Korean question should be resolved by the Korean people themselves, the WPK and the government of the republic have firmly maintained the basic policy of achieving the country's reunification without foreign interference, independently, peacefully, and following the principles of democracy. They have advanced numerous reasonable policies and proposals for reunification.

In particular, entering the eighties, as the gap in ideologies and systems between the North and South has increased and the danger of repairing these differences increases, we have advanced a new proposal to achieve national reunification by founding a confederal state, on the condition that the North and South recognize and tolerate each other's ideologies and systems, leaving them as they are.

However, under circumstances in which our rational proposal and patient efforts have borne no desirable fruit, to eliminate confrontation and tension between the North and the South, to guarantee durable peace, and to provide a precondition for reunification of the fatherland, we have first of all put forth a new peace proposal for holding tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea. The United States and the South Korean authorities, however, have come forth with irrational and illogical excuses and refused our proposal for tripartite talks.

In autumn 1984, we took a step of compatriotic love by sending relief goods for South Korean flood victims and, with this as an opportunity, resumed the North-South dialogue. However, by staging adventurous war provocation maneuvers such as the Panmunjom weapon firing incident and the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the United States and the South Korean authorities have committed the criminal act of bringing the long-awaited North-South dialogue to a state of suspension.

Under these circumstances, early this year we took a new epochal measure for the cessation of military exercises and proposed that the United States and the South Korean side respond.

In addition, last June we put forth a proposal for talks between military authorities. Furthermore, we have taken the step of sending approximately 150,000 KPA soldiers to actively participate in peaceful construction and have appealed to the United States and the South Korean authorities to take a corresponding step toward peace.

However, none of our proposals and initiatives have yet been realized. The United States and the South Korean side have showed no appropriate response to our sincere and persistent efforts.

It is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers and their aggressive new war provocation maneuvers that our fair, just, and rational reunification proposals and peace initiatives have not been realized and our nation has suffered the tragedy of division for more than 40 years.

Whenever the sentiment of peaceful reunification grows in South Korea and whenever dialogue is held between the North and South, the U.S. imperialists intensify their military buildup, war exercises, anticommunist confrontation, and fascist violence. By so doing, they instigate the puppets to war, division, and fascism.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers are linked with their strategic objectives to oppose our republic and bring Asia and the world under their control.

The current U.S. ruling circles have declared South Korea, which is tens of thousands miles away from the U.S. continent, as one of their frontline defense areas and as the first-line of the U.S. strategy. They have introduced numerous nuclear weapons there and are now further accelerating preparations for a nuclear war. As a result, today, South Korea has become a U.S. forward nuclear base, a nuclear weapon exhibition site, and the most dangerous nuclear war hotbed in the world.

Running counter to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, the U.S. imperialists have sought an adventurous war policy and atrociously imposed fascist colonial rule in South Korea. When it became unable to maintain the military government because of the South Korean people's unanimous opposition and rejection, they fabricated the puppet regime and imposed neocolonial rule. Whenever a puppet regime has been toppled, they have replaced it with new puppets and imposed an even more merciless fascist military rule.

As the advance of the democratic forces of all walks of life is being intensified in South Korea against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military system, the U.S. imperialists are preaching negotiation between the ruling and opposition parties, while backing the puppet traitor. Babbling about political stability, they are trying to deceive the masses of people and obliterate the masses' antifascist struggle for democratization. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists have hatched plots for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. They are now craftily scheming to exploit these sports events to create two Koreas and consolidate their fascist military system.

According to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers, today, in South Korea, on the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games, fascist oppression is being unprecedentedly intensified against the youths, students, and people, and South Korea has become a place of political devastation where freedom, democracy, and human rights are mercilessly violated.

The oppressive maneuvers and dirty schemes being pursued in South Korea have been concocted by the U.S. imperialists' to maintain the fascist colonial system and perpetuate the division of the nation, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a puppet acting according to the U.S. imperialists' baton. Thus, today South Korea has become a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists that has been fully deprived of its independence in the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, and has become a typical colony in the present era.

Because of the war policy and fascist maneuvers pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and because of their maneuvers to perpetuate the division of the nation, today an even greater danger faces our country on the road to peace and its peaceful reunification.

In the name of all Korean people, I sternly denounce the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who hamper the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and run amok in seeking to implement a policy of colonial subjugation, war preparations, and fascistization by occupying half of our fatherland for more than 40 years.

Today, all Korean people are facing an urgent task to expose and smash the U.S. imperialists' reactionary maneuvers of aggression and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

To achieve the sacred national cause of the fatherland's reunification, the supreme desire of the nation, at an early date, the independence and democratization of South Korean society must be achieved. For the independence and democratization of South Korean society, first of all the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must withdraw from South Korea and the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists liquidated. Only by waging an unyielding anti-U.S. to end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, can the trampled sovereignty of the nation be recovered and democratic rights be achieved. This is a precious lesson which has been drawn from the just liberation struggle the South Korean people have waged over the past 40 years. With this lesson implanted in their hearts, the South Korean people, youths, and students are directing their spearhead towards opposing the U.S. imperialists and are struggling unyieldingly to oppose the fascist military rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the stooge of the U.S. imperialists, and achieve the democratization of society.

In particular, as the Seoul Asian Games draw near, their struggle is being even more furiously waged in close connection with the struggle to thwart and frustrate the 1986 Asian Games and the unilateral hosting of the 1988 Olympics. The struggle waged by the South Korean people, youths, and students is a patriotic just struggle to achieve a new independent and democratic new political system without foreign force and fascism, and to establish a peaceful independent state without war and division.

I highly assess the patriotic struggle waged by the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life. In the name of all people of the northern half of the republic, I extend warm support and encouragement to them.

The South Korean people of all walks of life and the South Korean youths and students should hold the anti-U.S. banner for independence and the antifascist banner of democracy more aloft and continue to struggle unyieldingly until they repel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, overthrow their stooges, and liquidate the fascist colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists must not seek colonial rule any longer in South Korea, in accordance with the unanimous demand of the South Korean people, youths, and students.

They must return home at once, taking along with them their aggression forces, nuclear weapons, and all other lethal weapons they have illegally introduced.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must lend an ear to the demands of the South Korean people, youths, and students and step down from power without delay. It must unconditionally release all detained patriots and political prisoners immediately.

Today, to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, tension must be alleviated on the Korean peninsula and peace guaranteed.

All people who cherish the destinies of the country and nation must participate in the struggle to thwart the nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to rescue the country and nation from the danger of nuclear war.

To eliminate the cause of war on the Korean peninsula and create preconditions for peaceful reunification, our proposals for tripartite talks and talks between military authorities must be implemented. Whether the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to tripartite talks and talks between military authorities will become a touchstone showing whether they truly desire peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

To prevent war in our country and to solidify peace, the Korean peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace. We strongly hold that the United States must take steps to liquidate its nuclear weapons and equipment in South Korea, halt all nuclear war exercises, and withdraw its troops without delay. Today, to eliminate the tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to improve the prospects for peaceful reunification, the 24th Olympic Games must be cohosted by the North and the South.

The South Korean authorities must abandon their hidden intention of exploiting the Olympic Games for their impure political objectives. They must sincerely respond to our proposal for the cohosting of the Olympic Games by the North and the South.

All Koreans in the North and South and abroad must seek grand national unity by disregarding ideologies and political views and by surpassing their factions, religious beliefs, occupations, and pasts. They must devote themselves to accelerating the sacred cause of reunification and national salvation.

All people must uphold the great socialist economic construction program which the greater leader put forth at the Sixth WPK Congress, and must vigorously carry out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in all sectors and units. By so doing, they must further accelerate the chucheization of society.

The just struggle of our people, who uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's line of anti-U.S. struggle and his program of peaceful reunification and struggle unyieldingly to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, will certainly be victorious.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and struggle more vigorously to achieve national sovereignty as a whole, to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution.

NAKASONE SEOUL VISIT NECESSARY TO PROP UP CHON

SK241105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 22 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 September commentary: "A Criminal Junket With an Insidious Purpose"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who came to Seoul on 20 September, returned to Japan on 21 September. His trip to Seoul, which was synchronized with the opening of the Asian Games, was not to observe the games. It is certain that he did not visit Seoul, a place of chaos, just to observe the games, which are being held in a warlike atmosphere where demonstrations against the dictatorship and the Asian Games are being staged in succession and the nets of fascist repression have been established fold upon fold.

Nakasone's junket to Seoul was to encourage and improve the image of puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who is in a dilemma in the face of the people's massive resistance. The Asian Games, which the puppets have introduced to Seoul in a bid to achieve the insidious political purposes of fixing national division and prolonging dictatorial rule, have not only become the initial explosive for igniting the flame in the struggle against the dictatorship in South Korea, but have also driven the South Korean rulers into an irretrievable predicament.

The Japanese rulers, who are in collusion with the South Korean puppets, could not watch this with arms folded and consider it just a fire across a river. Every act and statement by Nakasone while in Seoul vividly proves this.

During his meeting with Chon Tu-hwan, he panegyricized the puppet, babbling that South Korea has successfully opened the Asian Games and has made progress. We cannot but ask, how can games opened with a strict cordon of police forces in and around Seoul and after the closing of universities be successful? What kind of progress is there in South Korea, which is known to the world as a place of insolvency due to heavy foreign debts where the people suffer from economic stagnation, business bankruptcy, and unemployment?

The Japanese paper NIKKAN KENDAI, dated 19 September, exposed that the interest South Korea must pay on its foreign debts is 35 percent of its financial budget, that its military expenditures take 35 percent, and that money that can be allocated for public welfare is only 30 percent of the total budget. The paper stated that this is a state of virtual bankruptcy.

Nakasone produced only balderdash to encourage and improve the image of puppet Chon-Tu-hwan.

Nakasone's junket to Seoul was a trip to fix the division of the country and to encourage the two-Koreas plot. He babbled that he would provide active cooperation to preserve peace and security on the Korean peninsula and to strengthen international support for South Korea. He also babbled that simultaneous entry into the United Nations of North and South Korea and cross-recognition is desirable. He also babbled that the 1988 Olympics can help alleviate tension.

Simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition cannot guarantee peace, but only disturb peace and aggravate tension.

Far from repenting their past crimes committed before our nation and taking actions conducive to the reunification of our country, the Japanese imperialists are trying to fix the artificial division in collusion with the South Korean puppets. This is an act of aggression.

Nakasone prattled that simultaneous entry of north and south of Korea into the United Nations and the Asian Games are a means toward peace and security on the Korean peninsula. He does not know that simultaneous entry into the United Nations would destroy peace in Korea and the rest of the world by legalizing the division of Korea in the international arena and by expanding North-South confrontation to an international scale and that holding international games in one part of a divided country would create a new obstacle to resolution of the country's reunification question.

Nakasone's babbling is aimed at covering up the South Korean puppets' schemes for division and long-term office with the veil of peace.

North and South Korea should enter the United Nations as one state after Korea is reunified. The 24th Olympic Games should be cohosted by the North and South in conformity with the Olympics' ideal of respect for friendship, unity, and peace and with our people's desire for reunification.

Nakasone is not entitled to perpetrate haughty and arrogant acts hindering our country's reunification by recklessly meddling in our internal affairs.

Nakasone's junket to Seoul was a junket of aggression in a bid to widen the road for Japan's reinvasion of South Korea. He said he met with Chon Tu-hwan to discuss pending issues and agreed with the puppet to establish relations of partnership as friendly allies on the threshold of the 21st century era of the Pacific.

The relations of partnership between Japan and South Korea are not only relations of collusion established on the basis of the treaty fabricated between Japan and South Korea in 1965 under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, but are also relations of collusion between Japan and South Korea in the political, economic, and military fields. On that day, Nakasone tried to embellish these relations of collusion with the words, "relations of neighborly friendship." However, he cannot conceal Japan's aggressive ambitions against South Korea with such sweet words.

The absurd remarks of former Education Minister Fujio, who tried to justify the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Korea as an annexation concluded by a treaty, and the absurd remarks of Foreign Minister Kuranari, who claimed territorial rights to the Tokto island vividly show that they still have aggressive ambitions against our country.

In Seoul, Nakasone repeatedly revealed his desire to accelerate military integration between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which the U.S. imperialists have pursued, by intimating his stand toward so-called collective security, which insists that peace and security on the Korean peninsula is vital to all of East Asia, including Japan.

Collective security under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion is a dangerous maneuver to intensify military infiltration into South Korea and to accelerate the formation of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Nakasone's Seoul junket followed the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists to put the Japanese militarist force to the fore in a bid to easily realize their aggressive ambitions in this region.

Japan is stretching out its claws of reinvasion to South Korea under the plea of strengthening ties and economic cooperation, while styling itself the leader of Asia with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

This time, too, Nakasone clamored about support for the promotion of South Korean exports to Japan and economic cooperation. This is nothing but the honeyed words of the aggressor. Japan's cooperation with South Korea is nothing but a means to strengthen Japan's subjugation and domination of South Korea by dragging the South Korean economy into the sphere of its own economy.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan welcomed Nakasone in Seoul and servilely fawned on him. In his first greetings to Nakasone, puppet Chon Tu-hwan expressed thanks to him, clamoring about Japan's special consideration toward relations between Japan and South Korea. Japan has never given any benefits to South Korea. If any, they are the fact that Japan has made South Korea its subject state by strengthening its policy of subjugating South Korea politically, economically, and militarily. The talks between Nakasone and puppet Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul were a bargaining meeting between aggression and treachery.

Nakasone openly clamored that relations of partnership have been consolidated through the Seoul talks. However, this is by no means a credit to him. For Nakasone, who styles himself the representative of the free world in Asia, to meet with Chon Tu-hwan who has been condemned by the people as the boss of a murderous group, and to talk about friendship and the like is an act of self-deprecation. The fascist clique which has been unanimously condemned by the South Korean people and fair public opinion at home and abroad is a group that no one should associate with.

Nakasone's trip was a dangerous act deepening the division of the country, aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, and encouraging the dictatorial policy of South Korea. Nakasone's trip has created a great obstacle to the South Korean people's struggle for democracy.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the collusion between the Japanese rulers and the South Korean puppets.

ROK REPRESSION HIDDEN FROM FOREIGN ASIAD VISITORS

SK231048 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 21 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 September commentary: "What Will Be Left Is Only Disgrace and Stains"]

[Text] On 20 September, the puppet Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau instructed policemen on frontline duty to avoid the use of tear gas canisters within 3 kilometers of mass demonstrations near sports grounds and to suppress such demonstrations with their bodies. This implies that demonstrators should be knocked down with clubs without the knowledge of others, because if tear gas canisters are fired around the sports grounds, the explosions of these canisters will be heard and their odor will be very offensive, causing those concerned to lose face.

Prior to this, the puppet minister of home affairs issued a directive calling, through the mobilization of all police forces, for the arrest of all of those who have participated in antigovernment struggle during the Asian Games.

The issuance of such tyrannical decrees in connection with the Asian Games is unprecedented in the history of the international sports games and is another disgrace to the Asian Games held in Seoul. It appears that by preventing foreign athletes and sports reporters from being infected by the sound of exploding tear gas canisters and by their odor, the puppets are trying to create the impression that the Asian Games are being peacefully held in Seoul with the welcome of the people. This is in fact a foolish farce of implicitly attempting to deceive the people.

Reporting the South Korean situation on the eve of the Asian Games, the Japanese daily NIKKAN GENDAI said a state of martial law, which is not suitable for the Asian sports festival, exists in Seoul. From the beginning the South Korean students and people strongly opposed the Chon Tu-hwan ring's introduction of international sports games for impure political purposes, despite the fact that it is not qualified to host these games. Their chief demand is to oppose the Asian Games with a do-or-die spirit, games which are being misused for consolidating the military dictatorial system and for splittist maneuvers.

The struggle has become much more intensified with the approach of the games. Not satisfied with the successive issuance of more than 20 emergency tyrannical decrees from the outset of the year to August, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has hurriedly issued several tyrannical decrees, including emergency decrees Ponge No. 1 and No. 2, every day in September. Those now rampaging in Seoul are only the puppet police forces, intelligence agents, and uniformed and plainclothesmen from the tyrannical puppet forces.

In an attempt to support the puppets, who have been driven into a corner, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have sent scores of aggressive warships, including two aircraft carriers, battleships, and cruisers, to South Korean ports and seas surrounding South Korea. Such being the case, can the act of preventing the sound of exploding tear gas canisters from being heard around sports grounds conceal the truth of the cruel and outrageous suppression of the people and erase the people's bloodstains on the butchers' faces?

The problem is that no matter how frantically the puppets may run amok and no matter how fiercely they may wield clubs, they will never be able to suppress the struggle of the people to oppose and reject the Asian Games. Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring has submerged Kwangju in the vortex of uprising under a sea of blood, the South Korean students and people have much more unyieldingly and fiercely lit the flames of the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle. Tyrannical oppression will cause their struggle to become much more intensified.

The Asian Games being held in Seoul will leave a disgraceful stain on their history because the games are being coercively plagued by bloody oppression, and amid the threat by the U.S. imperialists' warships, and because these games are being misused for the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to remain in office for a long time and to perpetuate division.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT RALLY, DEPARTS 23 SEP

Visit to Darhan

LD230728 Warsaw PAP in English 0707 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept. 23: On the second day of the visit by First PUWP CC Secretary, President of the State Council Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Mongolian People's Republic, he today travelled along with other members of the Polish party and state delegation to the city of Darhan, 220 km from Ulaanbaatar, the second largest industrial center in Mongolia. The Polish guests will visit, among other things, the silicon brick manufacturing works built with the assistance of Polish experts.

After the return to the capital a manifestation of Mongolian-Polish friendship is to be held in the building of the Great People's Hural. Both leaders, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh, are to deliver speeches.

-Signing of Cooperation Agreement

LD231549 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh have signed an agreement on the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Poland and Mongolia up to the year 2000.

In the building of the People's Great Hural, a Mongolian - Polish friendship rally has begun; it is being broadcast live by Mongolian radio and television. [passage omitted]

PAP on Jaruzelski Rally Address

LD231528 Warsaw PAP in English 1347 GMT 23 Sep 86

["Jaruzelski Addresses Rally in Ulaanbaatar (Abridged Version)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept. 23 -- What we have seen in Darhan, the city of friendship and resilient industrial centre, and meetings and talks with working people strengthen our conviction that the Mongolian nation successfully, with energy intensified by the 19th MPRP Congress, realizes the goals of building socialism.

Three months ago the 10th PUWP Congress formulated the programme of Poland's development till the beginning of the 21st century. We stake [as received] on the modernization of the economy, on scientific, technological and organizational progress. We are aiming to improve living conditions of working people, to consolidate socialist democracy, to develop education and culture. We are increasing our share in broadly conceived economic integrity within the CMEA. We are active in the socialist community and on the international area.

History did not spare our nations. Their desire is to contribute to the arresting of the dangerous development of the international situation. We are aware that a new nuclear-missile-war would be a catastrophe for all. Such is the challenge imposed on the world by imperialism. It has fanned the arms race in the world and aims to move a deadly weapon into outer space.

The Soviet Union, the socialist states, bravely and offensively, with stubbornness, develop the programme of peace initiatives and proposals. It has been winning ever broader understanding and support in the world.

With recognition we welcome the growing activity of the Mongolian People's Republic on the international forum, your contribution to agreement and cooperation.

The Polish People's Republic traditionally comes out in favour of the improvement of international atmosphere, detente, dialogue and equal-right cooperation of states with different socio-political systems. Arresting the arms race and disarmament, channeling material and intellectual resources wasted today on development, on war against hunger and disease, on promoting education and natural environment protection is today a task of growing urgency. Such has been also the meaning of the appeal by the 8th Conference of the Leaders of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries in Harare.

While not abating in peace efforts, and at the same time ensuring necessary defensive capacity to our states, we do not lose hope that self-preservation instinct, reason and good will will prevail. Peace will triumph over war, life over death.

The Polish People's Republic sets big store by the relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, by adding new impulses to them. Political and economic cooperation, scientific and technological progress, education, culture, health, tourism, participation of qualified staff, contacts between social and youth organizations -- these are fields we want to cooperate in closely and to ever bigger effects.

The contents and the atmosphere of our meetings, the hospitality shown to us, confirm the strength and vitality of the idea of internationalism and are an eloquent proof of mutual respect, understanding and sincere sympathy.

MONTSAME on Jaruzelski Speech

OW240045 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 September (MONTSAME) -- Speaking at the friendship meeting here the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski has said that the Polish People's Republic [PPR] attaches great significance to the relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, to their progressive development. Political and economic cooperation, training of personnel, the scientific and technical progress, investments and tourism -- these are spheres in which we want to cooperate still closer and achieve big results, he has pointed out.

He has stressed that the content and atmosphere of the meetings and talks during his visit to Mongolia have confirmed the vitality of the internationalist ties which unite the two parties, countries and peoples.

W. Jaruzelski has said: "Socialist construction, according To V.I. Lenin, is a constant quest for new, creative solutions which lead forward if they accord with general laws of socialism and simultaneously with concrete, historically formed conditions of people's life. The PUMP [Polish united Workers Party] has drawn conclusions from the experience of past years. We are consistently translating into life the policy of socialist renovation mapped out by the 10th PUWP Congress, overcoming difficulties and building a base for accelerated development, he has stressed.

Touching upon [the] world situation, W. Jaruzelski has said that another war in this nuclear-missile age would be a catastrophe for all. This is the challenge with which imperialism threatens the world by whipping up the arms race and by planning to spread it to outer space.

The Polish leader has stressed that the USSR and the other socialist countries are persistently setting forth peace initiatives and proposals which are finding still broader understanding and support throughout the world. The Polish People's Republic welcomes the MPR's growing activity in the international arena: It is Ulaanbaatar where the important initiative to sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific has been formulated.

The PPR traditionally stands for the improvement of the international atmosphere, the dialogue and equitable cooperation. The halting of the arms race, achievement of disarmament, the utilization of material and intellectual resources currently wasted in military sphere for the purpose of development, for fighting hunger and diseases is the task which is becoming ever more topical. Disarmament can and should benefit all, W. Jaruzelski stressed.

PAP on Batmonh Rally Speech

LD231925 Warsaw PAP in English 1629 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Batmonh's Speech at Friendship Rally -- Summary" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept. 23 -- With the feeling of sincere joy we hail W. Jaruzelski, the tested party and state leader of the socialist Poland, an outstanding activist of the international communist and working class movement, staunch and ardent fighter for peace and socialism. It is just owing to the wise leadership of the PUWP, with W. Jaruzelski at the head, that the Polish Communists and patriots were able to defend their revolutionary gains against the schemings of the enemies of socialism.

In its peaceful foreign policy, people's Poland, enjoying a great international prestige, is consistently striving for strengthening and expanding the bonds of friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and bringing a constructive contribution to the strengthening of the might of the socialist commonwealth, to the common struggle of the nations against the dangers the nuclear war, for lasting peace and security of nations.

With satisfaction we state that the 10th congress of the PUWP, having passed the latter's first programme, convincingly demonstrated the unity of the party and the nation, the inalterable fidelity to the ideals of socialism and peace.

With profound satisfaction we see that the relations of brotherly friendship and close cooperation between us are developing and expanding from year to year.

Our meetings and talks with the Polish distinguished guests reaffirmed the resolve of the MPRP and the PUWP, of the governments of both states, to continue strengthening the brotherhood and cooperation between Mongolia and Poland.

They also proved the unity of views and attitudes of Mongolia and Poland towards the current issues of international situation.

We have just signed a long-term programme for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Mongolia and Poland till the year 2000.

Poland is one of the movers for creating and an active participant in the organization of the Warsaw Treaty which for more than 30 years now has been effectively depending peace and socialism in Europe. Our party and the government approach with full understanding and approval the ideas contained in the declaration on security and cooperation in Europe, adopted by the 10th congress of the PUWP.

Mongolia, being an Asian socialist country, pays special attention to the ensuring of peace and stability on this continent. Making an active contribution to the solving of these issues, to promote the cause of developing mutual understanding and cooperation between the states of this region, is, and this was indicated by the 19th congress of the MPRP, an important line of action of our party and state in international politics.

The present visit by the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, with W. Jaruzelski at the head, to our country will undoubtedly become a new important contribution to the further development and consolidation of the internationalist bonds and close cooperation between the MPRP and the PUWP, between Mongolia and Poland.

Mongolia and Poland will carry on fighting in one rank with the brotherly socialist countries for strengthening the unity of the entire socialist commonwealth, for the unity of the international communist and working class movement, for strengthening the cause of peace and security of nations, for preventing war.

MONTSAME: Batmonh on World Issues

OW232347 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1727 GMT 23 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 September (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader Jambyn Batmonh has spoken at friendship meeting devoted to the official and friendly visit of the Polish party and government delegation to this country. Dwelling upon international situation, he has said:

"The socialist countries are forced to carry out their plans of peaceful development in the complicated conditions of the current international tension. The West's imperialist circles, in the first place in USA, are stubbornly steering a course at confrontation with the socialist countries and at attaining military upperhand over them. This is what the USA's "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme, which is a qualitatively new and therefore a still more dangerous spiral of the arms race, is aimed at.

J. Batmonh has stated full and resolute support for the latest Soviet initiatives and proposals aimed at eliminating the nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, creating an all-embracing system of international security and ensuring security in the Asia-Pacific region.

He has said that the MPR approves and supports the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until the beginning of next years as a bold and constructive action which gives the eye to the solution of the problem of nuclear disarmament.

The Mongolian leader has noted that "the Polish People's Republic is one of the initiators and an active member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation which is reliably defending peace and socialism in Europe. Our party and government regard with understanding and approval the idea of the declaration on the questions of peace and security in Europe adopted by the 10th PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Congress."

"As an Asian socialist country the MPR attaches particular attention to the problem of ensuring peace and security in this continent. As the 19th MPRP Congress has pointed out, a most important direction of the foreign policy activities of our party and state is to actively contribute to the solution of these problems, to promote the development of mutual understanding and cooperation among the states of this region," J. Batmonh has said.

"The questions of peace and war are acquiring today particular topicality for the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region. The speedy build-up of U.S. military potential in this vast region, especially nuclear-missile arsenals, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the continuing armed conflicts and attempts at destabilizing situations in different parts of the continent lawfully evoke serious anxiety of the broad public of Asia and the Pacific as well as the world community. The decision of Japan's Government to participate in the American SDI programme is a practical step at employing that country's economic, scientific and technical potential in the ominous "star wars" programme."

J. Batmonh has said that the large-scale proposals formulated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech pave a realistic way towards dialogue and interaction of the states of the region, towards ensuring all-Asian and Pacific security.

He has said that the peace initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are an important contribution to the struggle of Asian peoples for building security in the continent.

J. Batmonh has stressed that the MPR public is against interference of imperialist and reactionary forces in the affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He has pointed out that the fulfillment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their rights to an independent and sovereign state of their own is the sole way of Mideast settlement.

J. Batmonh has demanded the cessation of American and Israeli hostile actions against the freedom-loving Libyan people and expressed solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for peace, democracy and social progress, and with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for freedom and independence of their country, against the aggressive policy of American imperialism.

The Mongolian leader has said that "the movement of non-alignment is a most important factor of today's international life.

The realization of the concrete measures charted at the 8th Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Harare on the questions of peace and security, curbing of the arms race, above all the nuclear, on the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid would be a weighty contribution to the strengthening of universal security.

Jambyn Batmonh has reiterate the MPR's profound adherence to the cause of peace and universal security and said that it will tirelessly work for the realization of its proposal on the creation of a mechanism which would rule out the use of force in relations among the state of Asia and the Pacific, for the securing of peoples' prime right to peace.

MONTSAME: Batmonh on Poland Ties

OW240013 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 September (MONTSAME) -- Speaking at today's friendship meeting here Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmonh has stressed that the current official and friendly visit of the Polish party and government delegation to Mongolia is a big event in the relations of the two parties, countries and peoples.

He has said that the working people of Mongolia cherish deep feelings of respect for the fraternal Polish people who have revived their country from the ruins and ashes of war and turned it into a modern country with developed economy, flourishing science and culture. We are happy to note that thanks to the purposive efforts of the heroic working class of Poland and its military vanguard -- the Polish United Workers Party [PUWP] -- the Polish people are successfully overcoming difficulties on their road to future. The acute crisis situation that took shape in the recent past was a serious trial for the Polish working people. The people's Poland has stood the test with flying colours proving that socialism has deep roots in Polish society. The socialist Poland has every right to be proud of its successes. Its every step forward makes a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening socialism and peace, J. Batmonh has said.

Mutually beneficial economic and trade relations are developing between our states and the exchange of cultural and scientific values is expanding, the Mongolian leader has said further.

"A number of important economic projects has been built in our country with PPR'S [Polish People's Republic's] economic and technical assistance. Poland renders help in training national personnel. Its highly qualified specialists are taking direct part in socialist construction in our country."

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government and people Jambyn Batmonh has expressed gratitude to the PUWP Central Committee, the PPR Government and people for the internationalist aid and support.

"We have just signed the long-term programme for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and PPR until the year 2000, he has said. "It is a document of important political significance which is in line with the decisions and spirit of the CMEA economic summit. Its realization will serve as a concrete contribution to the materialization of the comprehensive programme of CMEA member-countries' scientific and technological progress, to the cause of further deepening the socialist economic integration", Jambyn Batmonh has stressed.

Mass Media on Visit

OW232318 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1658 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 September (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian mass media pays great attention to the official and friendly visit of the party and government delegation of Poland led by W. Jaruzelski, which began on 22 September. The national daily "UNEN" has published the portrait and profile of the Polish leader. It notes that the Mongolian people sincerely welcome the visit of the Polish delegation.

The Mongolian public believes that this visit will considerably contribute to the rapid development and strengthening of fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries for the benefit of Mongolian and Polish peoples, in the interests of the socialist community, peace and socialism, the paper underscores.

The Mongolian papers carry feature stories on the economic and cultural life of Poland, noting in particular that the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party mobilized political and labour enthusiasm of Polish Workers, who firmly stand on the road of socialist development.

Departure for DPRK

LD241036 Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sep. 24 -- PUWP CC First Secretary President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has ended a three-day official visit of friendship to the Mongolian People's Republic in the afternoon, local time, today.

The Polish delegation were bidden farewell at the airport by Mongolia's leading party and state authorities, headed by General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, Chairman of the Great People's Hural, Jambyn Batmonh.

In the late afternoon today Wojciech Jaruzelski will begin an official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KPNLF CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF MORE U.S. REMAINS

BK250642 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Cambodian guerrillas said Thursday they had found the remains and identification tags of three U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action since the Vietnam war.

The claim brought to five the number of remains allegedly found this month by members of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), who also say they have seen two Americans farming in northeastern Cambodia.

The guerrillas told reporters on the Thai-Cambodian border they had uncovered the latest remains just inside southern Vietnam about two weeks ago. They said the bones were in "good condition" and that they had left them in Battambang, 250 kilometers (150 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy official in Bangkok, just back from investigating two sets of remains brought out of Cambodia last week, said he did not know whether those he had seen were authentic or not. He said he did not take possession of the bones -- found in Kandaol district in Kompong Cham Province, 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Phnom Penh -- because the guerrillas wanted money and resettlement in the United States. Washington does not pay money for remains, he said.

KPNLF guerrillas told reporters they wanted "not less than 100,000 baht" (about 4,000 dollars) for each set of remains.

There have been over 2,000 cases of bogus remains since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, the embassy official said.

A total of 2,434 U.S. citizens, almost all servicemen, are still listed as missing during combat in Indochina, 1,789 of them lost in Vietnam.

The American official said he had heard of the discovery of three more remains but did not comment further.

The KPNLF is one of three groups fighting 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia who are supporting the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government.

More Details on Remains

BK250747 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Sep 86 p 32

[Excerpt] Nong Samet -- Kampuchean resistance guerrillas this morning claimed to have found the remains of three American servicemen in a southern Vietnamese town bordering Kampuchea.

The non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said three complete sets of skeletons with metal identification dogtags had been found in the Vietnamese border town of Kong Tum Touey Chu Ma.

The remains were found in deep jungle inside a wrecked APC-113, a KPNLF field officer Liu Ne told reporters at this KPNLF camp.

The dogtags identified two of the holders as Bynum J. Ronall, US5589740 and Bon Edwin W259726345 A NEC PROTT. The third was unclearly identified as R. Th..rich RDL 27750 O. Pos Cjh.

The armoured personnel carrier carried the number 421 - CAVC-25, Liu said.

The remains were found after a 35-strong KPNLF unit had been sent deep inside Kampuchea to harass Vietnamese troops occupying the country.

Liu said the skeletons were brought back to Kampuchea where they are now kept in Battambang Province.

The KPNLF will show the three skeletons complete with dogtags and other evidence at a press conference soon, he added. [passage omitted]

SPK DENOUNCES THAI 'SLANDER' ON SRV INCURSION

BK241249 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1204 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Fabrication" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 24 -- A Thai military spokesman allegedly claimed Tuesday in Bangkok that the Thai Armed Forces had repulsed "a group of 50 (fifty) Vietnamese soldiers" who [were] stationed on a hill which is located two kilometres inside Thailand's province of Buriram.

By cooking up such a story, the Bangkok rulers wish to cover their hostile policy towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as the three Indochinese countries in general and to mislead the world public opinion which are demanding [as received] the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as a political and military organization. With this slander, they also aim to maintain the genocide perpetrator's seat at the United Nations.

This, however, cannot fool any one. It's widely known that Thailand, through her deeds and words, has colluded with the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists to breath life into the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which is in fact the Pol Pot clique in disguise. It is Thailand herself that has given sanctuaries to those criminals and helped facilitate transshipment of arms from China to the latters.

And it is with Thailand's air and artillery coverage that Khmer reactionaries have infiltrated from Thailand into Kampuchea for sabotage activities.

It is also known that in recent months Thailand stepped up its violations of Kampuchea territory. Most recently and more serious still, on Sept. 21 with Thai air and artillery coverage a Thai infantry detachment, together with a group of Khmer reactionaries opened an attack on Hill 537, about six kilometres west and northwest of Ampil (Battambang Province). Earlier on Sept. 12 Thailand supported a group of reactionary Khmers in their attack on Hill 255, 11 km northwest of Koh Kong. Aircraft of 1-19 and F-5 types, 18 times overflew the areas of the Kampuchea-Thailand-Laos border intersection, Preah Vihear, western Ampil, Malai, in the province of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap Oddar Meanchey and Battambang from two to 10 km inside Kampuchea.

The Polpotist criminals and other Khmer reactionaries can not survive a single day without the support from Thailand and other reactionary forces. Though the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are eligible for hot-pursuit they, together with the Vietnamese army volunteers, have always restrained themselves to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

By slandering Kampuchea and Vietnam, and continuing their support for the Pol Pot remnants, the Bangkok authorities run counter to the prevailing trend of dialogue in the region and the world over, and to the aspiration of peoples who wish to live in good neighbourliness friendship and cooperation.

REPORT ON THAI INCURSIONS IN PERIOD ENDING 21 SEP

BK241216 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 24 -- During 10 (ten) days ending on Sept. 21, Thai aircraft of L-19 and F-5 18 (eighteen) times overflow the areas of the Kampuchea-Laos-Thailand border intersection, Preah Vihear, western Ampil, Malai in the Provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang from two to 10 km inside Kampuchea.

On sea, Thai vessels on 317 (three one seven) occasions, illegally operated on Kampuchean waters from five to 20 miles of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands.

On land, Thai gunners conducted 28 (two eight) shellings with 1,780 (one seven eight zero) rounds on many areas in Kampuchean provinces bordering with Thailand.

Worthy of note is that on Sept. 12, Thailand supported a group of reactionary Khmers in their attack on hill 255, 11 km northwest of Koh Kong.

More serious still, on Sept. 21, with Thai air and artillery coverage, a Thai infantry detachment, together with a group of Khmer reactionaries opened an attack on Hill 537, about six kilometres west and northwest of Ampil and one kilometre inside Kampuchean territory. The Kampuchea border guards and people opened fire in the [as received] and smashed all the enemy's land-grabbing attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

SOLDIERS MUTINY, KILL VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

BK250030 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] 1. On 13 September, 64 Cambodian soldiers posted at the Veal Vong position in Kampot District, Kampot Province, mutinied, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroying a lot of Vietnamese war materiel. After freeing themselves, some of them returned home; others joined our National Army.

2. On 10 September, a group of Cambodian soldiers in Tang Krasang commune, Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, lobbed grenades at Vietnamese enemy soldiers, killing three and wounding eight, and returned home.

The spirit of all the above Cambodian compatriots is a fine fighting example contributing to the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy to liberate the nation and race. Cambodian soldiers and compatriots in other places, please follow the examples of the above Cambodian soldiers. Do not wait any longer. Mutiny against the Vietnamese. Destroy Vietnamese ammunition and weapons depots and war materiel. Free yourselves and return to our nation and people to join with our Cambodian National Army. This way, you will be honored and worthy of being nationalists.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROPOSES TALKS WITH THAILAND

BK250122 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[24 September "aide-memoire" of LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the LPDR has the honor of informing the embassy, and through the embassy, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand that in response to the earnest aspiration of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand who wish to maintain good-neighborly and fraternal relations with each other, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, in an announcement issued following its meeting on 5 August 1986, reiterates that it is now a favorable time for the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to join in adopting appropriate measures to resume talks with a view to normalizing and improving in all respects the relations between the two countries. For its part, the LPDR is ready to do everything possible at both the national and the local levels to create favorable conditions to strengthen mutual understanding and mutual trust between the two sides.

In a message [to the Thai prime minister], His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, says: I maintain that it is now a suitable time for the governments of our two countries to make efforts to improve in all respects their good-neighborly and fraternal relations to meet the just aspirations of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand in the interest of peace and stability in this region and the world. In the message dated 19 September 1986 to His Excellency Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomuihan, His Excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon says: Now should be the time for the governments of the two countries to try to improve their bilateral neighborly and fraternal relations in all respects. For myself, I will try to find ways and means to develop and make progress the long-standing profound and close Thai-Lao relations in the interests of the peoples of our two countries.

As two sides maintain the same views on this issue, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the LPDR therefore proposes that the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand appoint its technical delegation to hold consultations with the Laos side to prepare for a high-level meeting and talks either in Bangkok or in Vientiane in order to make a decision on firm principles for the restoration, maintenance, and further strengthening of neighborly and fraternal relations of friendship between the two countries and a decision on guidelines for implementation at the local level. This is in order to begin a new step for the Prem Tinsulanon government and to meet the just aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand.

[Dated] Vientiane, 24 September 1986.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE

BK241046 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, on September 23, received V.B. Negroutsa, [name as received] counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, representing the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union in Laos.

During their cordial talks, Sali Vongkhamkao congratulated him on his appointment describing it as a favourable condition for further development of the cooperation and assistance between Laos and the Soviet Union. He also wished V.B. Negroutsa success in his mission here.

FOREIGN MINISTRY LISTS SRV VIOLATIONS AUG-SEP

BK241426 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement on violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Vietnamese soldiers from 25 August to 15 September.

1. On 25 August, Vietnamese soldiers fired four 82 mm mortar rounds into the provincial police station in Tambon Mai Rut, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.
2. On 26 August, an unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers ambushed a minitruck transporting construction materials for the Forestry Department's housing project when it was about 5.5 km from Nam Yun District, Ubonratchathani Province. As a result, six people of Ban Na Tayoi in Nam Yun District were killed and the truck was damaged. Vietnamese soldiers fired six recoilless rifle rounds into Ban Banh Phin in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, causing damage to property of the Thai people.
3. On 31 August, Vietnamese soldiers fired 82 mm mortar and 75 mm recoilless rifle rounds into Thailand. Nine rounds landed in Ban Khlong Yai, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.
4. On 1 September between 0645 and 1050 [2345 to 0350 GMT], Vietnamese soldiers fired more than 80 rounds of 105 mm and 130 mm artillery into villages of Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, causing material losses to property and building of a rangers unit. At 1220, Vietnamese soldiers fired 44 rounds of 82 mm mortar and recoilless rifle ammunition into Ban Khao Saraphi, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province.
5. On 2 September, an unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers crossed the border into Thailand and opened harassing fire on the Marines' operational base in Ban hat Lek, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, and the rangers' operational base in Ban Chamrak, Muang District, Trat Province. Vietnamese soldiers later on fired 105 mm and 130 mm mortar rounds into Thailand. Thirty-four rounds landed in Khao Nong Bua, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, and seven rounds landed in Khao Phlu, Muang District, Trat Province.
6. On 3 September, Vietnamese soldiers fired 15 105 mm mortar rounds into hilltop number 541, Kantaralak District, Sisaket Province.
7. On 5 September, Vietnamese soldiers fired five 130 mm mortar rounds into Ban Siam Chak, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province.
8. On 15 September, Vietnamese soldiers fired 20 mortar rounds into Ban Tha Sen and Ban Sa Malaeng Phu in Muang District, Trat Province.

NAVAL COPTERS TO BE BOUGHT DIRECTLY FROM U.S.

BK240319 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday he had ordered the Royal Thai Navy (RTN) to buy helicopters directly from the US Government through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programme.

He said the number of helicopters to be purchased was still uncertain, depending on the amount of the FMS credit to be given to the RTN next year.

"We feel more comfortable buying the helicopters on the government-to-government basis though the price is a little higher," he told reporters before attending the weekly Cabinet meeting. He estimated that the immediate cost would be about US\$200,000 (around five million baht) higher.

However, in the long run the FMS deal would be less expensive because of cheaper prices for spareparts, he said.

The RTN has sought permission from the Defence Ministry to buy five Bell 214ST helicopters worth about US\$33 million directly from its manufacturer, the Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. The proposed purchase would be a direct commercial deal outside the FMS which governs the sale of US military hardware to Thailand.

Phaniang said he was informed by the RTN that it would make direct purchase of the helicopters from the US next year.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Nippon Sirithon yesterday refused to comment on Phaniang's statement. "We have received no instruction from the Defence Ministry yet," he said.

Nippon last week defended the RTN's decision to buy the Bell 214ST helicopters against the Sikorsky Black Hawk saying it was made in accordance with correct procedures. The two helicopter firms have been competing to clinch a deal from the RTN.

United Aerospace has charged that the RTN had ignored its latest offer to cut the price for five Black Hawks to US\$32.7 million compared to US\$33 million proposed by Textron, promoting the Defence Ministry to order an inquiry.

Nippon said that he will give an official press interview on Friday to discuss the helicopter purchase plan in detail.

The defence minister yesterday refuted the RTN's claim that it would be much cheaper to buy the Bell helicopters through direct commercial deal as it would not have to pay administration costs which the US Government charges on all purchases of non-inventory military equipment. The Bell 214ST is not on the US inventory list of standard equipment which are entitled to long-term credits under the FMS programme.

The Joint United States Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) in Thailand has reluctantly approved the RTN's purchase plan because it is uncommon for US military hardware to be sold to Thailand outside the FMS programme.

An informed source said that a direct purchase of the helicopters through the FMS would cost the RTN an additional US\$3 million in administration cost.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SOVIET RESPONSE TO SUGAR OFFER

BK200439 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Positive Soviet Reaction To Buy Thai Sugar"]

[Text] Representatives of the Thai sugar industry who went to the Soviet embassy yesterday got as positive an answer as possible from Charge d'Affaires Boris Zhiliaev. As Zhiliaev himself pointed out, the offer of 22,000 tonnes is very small considering that the Soviet Union has already bought over 240,000 tonnes from Thailand until August this year. However, as in all cases, the embassy here cannot make any immediate decision and it must be referred back to Moscow.

The move to approach the Soviet Union was made because the United States sold a large quantity of sugar to China at an extremely low price bringing the world market price down to four U.S. cents per pound. Zhiliaev was told that the Thai Cane and Sugar Corp would like the Soviet Union to buy 22,000 tonnes available at what the world price would have been without U.S. dumping i.e. seven to nine cents per pound.

Zhiliaev frankly told the representatives that there were political implications and these could make Moscow look favourably on buying Thai sugar. Referring to the present crisis in the trading of agricultural commodities, he said that it was the Soviet intention to give political assistance to countries suffering from protectionism thereby making it clear that there will be political overtones if Moscow decides to buy more Thai sugar.

The Soviet Union produces its own from beets and Soviet demand will depend upon the harvest later this year. Further, the Soviet Union buys almost all of the sugar produced in Cuba which is one way of underwriting the economy of that country since Cuba is totally dependent on sugar export. One of Nicaragua's main exports is also sugar and it is not known how much of it the Soviet Union is buying now.

Zhiliaev also made it clear that the sale proposed by the representatives will have to be arranged on a government-to-government basis or through diplomatic channels. It is nothing new because, so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, this applies to all countries and major trading partners of Soviet Union have their own state trade organizations to deal with this difficulty.

He was also clear on the question of payment. It will have to be on a counter-trade basis and Zhiliaev offered machinery in exchange for sugar. Unfortunately, Soviet machinery is not suitable to meet Thai requirements and the representatives of the sugar industry said that they were willing to receive fertilizers.

On the other hand, all this may be viewed as some sort of an unimportant gesture of trying to approach one superpower when the other is trying to take Thailand's trade interests not too seriously. The element of playing a wild card at a critical time should not be ruled out.

NAEO NA REPORTS PREM MESSAGE TO LAO BOAT RACE

BK231101 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon last week sent a message to Lao Leader Kaysone Phomvihane. An official of the Foreign Ministry told NAE0 NA on Monday [22 September] that this is a "response to Laos' friendly gesture." Also last week, a traditional boat race between Thailand and Laos was held in the border district of Chiang Khan in Loei Province. Another official of the Foreign Ministry said: "This is a good beginning for the two countries to once again forge an atmosphere of friendship." The traditional boat race had been suspended for 2 years after the two countries entered into a conflict over three border villages.

The Thai official said Gen Prem's message was handed over to Kaysone Phomvihane on 19 September by Thai Ambassador to Laos Chaiya Chindawong. He said that although it was an ordinary message of thanks for the Lao leader's goodwill, the message was "a hint" to an improved atmosphere in efforts to achieve better relations between Thailand and Laos.

Laos' national radio reported on Saturday [20 September] that the Lao prime minister and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party emphasized to the Thai ambassador that the government of Laos welcomes efforts to improve relations with Thailand and to build peace and security in the region.

An official of Chiang Khan district told NAE0 NA on Monday that a boat race was held on 17 September in Ban Na Chan, Tambon Pak Tom, and Laos sent a boat with 10 oarsmen from Ban Beung Kha in Sayaboury to participate in the event. Comrade Sakchai from Laos was also a witness in the race.

The Thai official said that there was no winner that day. The race was held in an atmosphere of fun and friendship. Chiang Khan District has meanwhile informally invited Laos to participate in another boat race marking the end of the Buddhist Lent on 14-18 October. The invitation was addressed to Sanakham District of Vientiane. It is hoped that Laos will respond favorably to the invitation.

VNA STATEMENT REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION'

BK241654 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 24 -- A Thai military source quoted by Western news agencies and XINHUA on Sept 23, 1986, calimed that "50 Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Kampuchea had intruded into Buriram Province of Thailand".

VNA is authorized to completely reject this ill-intentioned fabrication.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON REAGAN ADDRESS AT UN

BK241322 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Hanoi army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Wednesday [24 September] runs a commentary criticizing the United States for evading its responsibility toward mankind's destiny.

The paper says: U.S. President Reagan on Monday deliverd a speech at the current 41st session at the UN General Assembly. His address has disappointed many people. Once again Reagan slandered the Soviet Union and distorted the case of Daniloff, an American journalist who was caught red-handed doing spy activities in Moscow. Reagan used rude words to shift the blame on the Soviet Union for violating human rights and causing a cloud covering the relaions between the two countries. He tried to give the impression that the present world tension is caused by the Soviet union, not the United States. In fact, his speech is aimed at evading U.S. responsibility toward the present burning issues, which are peace, disarmament, and the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war.

The paper adds: One needs only to look back at the U.S. deeds in the past 1 year, since the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, particularly since the first U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva, to see clearly the brazen lies in Reagan's speech. Although there were serious differences in a series of fundamental issues at this summit, the United States agreed with the Soviet Union on the necessity to make the international situation healthy. The most fundamental question at the meeting was to maintain peace, limit and advance to putting an end to the arms race both on earth and in outer space.

Public opinion hoped that this meeting would be the start for positive changes in international relations. However, it is regrettable that so far, when the Soviet Union has tried all means to turn the commitments reached at the summit into realities, the United States has not taken any deed to match its words. In the past nearly 1 year, the Soviet Union has advanced many important and large-scale peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, eliminating nuclear weapons on earth, and solving regional conflicts through peaceful negotiations. The Soviet Union's decision to continue its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until 1 January next year is an eloquent proof of its consistent peace policy. The Soviet Union's deeds confirm its good-will stand and its great determination to preserve peace, end the arms race, and carry out disarmament. Those Soviet peace initiataves have enjoyed worldwide support, including that of the political public in the United States. On the contrary, the Reagan administration has feverishly accelerated the arms race, whipped up anti-Soviet campaigns, and carried out state terrorism. In the 1987 fiscal year, U.S. military budget will reach a record figure of \$300 billion, a remarkable part of which is for the Strategic Defense Initiative. Washington even wooed some allied countries to take part in this adventurous program to lighten its burden in solving technical and financial problems and share public condemnation.

The U.S.'s irresponsible attitude toward world peace and security is also seen in its continuation to conduct nuclear tests in Nevada. Since the Soviet Union declared its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, the United States has conducted 19 nuclear tests in Nevada. It also steps up the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and perfects the MX missiles.

In his address, Reagan put forth what he called a 3-point peace program to solve regional conflicts. Everyone knows that it is the United States who causes instability in many regions such as Southern Africa, the Middle East, and Central America. The Reagan administration has also carried out state terrorism policy, threatening the independence, sovereignty, and security of all nations. It conducted an air attack against Libya and continues to give military aid to the reactionary forces in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Angola, Nicaragua, and other countries.

Worthy of note is that Reagan criticized the demand of many developing countries for the building of a new, equal world economic order which has been many times raised at the United Nations, the Nonaligned summit, and other international forums. He trampled upon the aspiration for peace and development of nations while using rhetoric.

With an aim to pollute the atmosphere of the Soviet-U.S. talks, the Reagan administration made a hue and cry about the Daniloff case, an American spy caught red-handed in Soviet Union and arrogantly expelled 25 Soviet diplomats working at the United Nations.

The paper continues: Behind the smokescreen of peace spread by Reagan at the UN forum is the huge arms race being conducted by the Reagan administration. In fact, Washington has exposed its plot to continue to carry out adventurous plans in an attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, to tip the strategic balance in its favor, and realize its dream of dominating the world.

In conclusion, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says: The attempt to gain military superiority is in vain. The only correct way is to show responsibility toward mankind's destiny, not to use tricks to evade it.

LONG THANH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK240940 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Radio correspondent Hai Anh report]

[Summary] "The party organization of Long Thanh District, Dong Nai Province, has just held its fourth congress. Some 150 delegates selected at grass-roots party congresses attended the congress, bringing with them the spirit and will of all party members in the district. Peasants, handicraftsmen, and workers of Long Thanh District contributed more than 1,500 diverse, practical, and frank suggestions to the party organization. Under the party's leadership and with the people's support, the fourth congress of the Long Thanh District party organization strictly reviewed its own achievements and deficiencies and set forth measures and orientations for the coming period."

As a key grain-producing district of Dong Nai Province, Long Thanh has over the past 4 years concentrated efforts on stepping up agricultural production. In 1985, the district produced a total of 78,000 metric tons of grain in paddy equivalent, exceeding the target set forth at the third district party congress by 14 percent.

Originally being an agriculturally weak district dependent on grain supplies provided by the province, Long Thanh has now been able to steadily meet its own demand for grain and procure an ever-increasing quantity of agricultural products for the state. In 1985, the district procured 12,000 metric tons of grain in paddy equivalent for the province. Meanwhile, the district has also rapidly developed livestock breeding. Its pig herd now numbers 17,000 head, exceeding the third congress target by 40 percent; and its cow herd totals 13,000 heads, 35 percent above the target.

Initial results have also been recorded in industry, small industry, and handicrafts. In 1985, the district's industrial, small industry, and handicraft output value totaled 245 million dong, a fourfold increase over 1982.

Concerning trade, the district's state-run trade sector and marketing cooperatives have controlled 75 percent of the local sources of goods; and the entire district now has 60 retail outlets catering to the needs of the people.

Along with economic development, attention has been paid to promoting cultural, social, and educational services. All villages now have a cultural house offering diverse activities for youth, teenagers, and the people. The network of kindergartens and general schools has been perfected.

"Through revolutionary movements, the party committee echelons as well as the contingent of party members have reached maturity and played an exemplary role. The majority of party members have upheld their quality and made efforts to improve their managerial ability.

"Nevertheless, at the fourth congress, the Long Thanh District party organization seriously admitted its weaknesses. A small number of party cadres and members such as the district chairman and the district trade corporation director have displayed a decline in quality, thus affecting the party's prestige. In the economic field, some important sectors such as the engineering and food processing industries have not received appropriate attention. The trade sector still maintains some negative practices that adversely affect the people's production efforts."

Upholding the sense of responsibility before the collective and the people, the fourth party congress of Long Thanh District set forth the targets to be achieved between now and 1990:

By 1990, Long Thanh will produce 100,000 metric tons of grain in paddy equivalent annually and increase its average per-capita grain output to 404 kg -- 10 kg more than in 1986. The district will increase the areas put under peanuts, sugarcane, and coconuts to 3,000, 1,000, and 4,000 hectares respectively. The cattle feed processing enterprise will soon go into operation with an annual capacity of 5,000 metric tons. The state-run sauce enterprise will produce 400,000 liters of soy sauce and 100,000 liters of fish sauce annually. By 1990, the trade sector is expected to control 95 percent of agricultural products and foodstuffs and 85 percent of small industry and handicrafts products.

"To fulfill the tasks already adopted for the coming years the fourth congress of the Long Thanh District party organization stressed the need to strengthen the leadership, capability, and militant strength of the various party units. Party units should pay attention to organizing collective activities and consider self-criticism and criticism a regular duty of party committee echelons at all levels and of every party member.

"The party organization of Long Thanh is now planning to collect on a regular basis the views contributed by the people toward the policies and guiding measures adopted by party committee echelons in the spirit of mutual trust between the party and the people.

"All this was clearly reflected in the results of the election of the new party committee. The new Executive Committee of the Long Thanh District party organization now composes qualified and capable comrades who have developed a close relationship with the people. The rejuvenation of leadership was a focal point at the congress. The average age of the Long Thanh District party committee members is 36."

The fourth congress of the Long Thanh District party organization has generated a new source of confidence among the people, encouraging them to push forward steadily.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

OW191634 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 19 -- Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D. I. Kachin today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho warmly welcomed the new Soviet ambassador and expressed the deep feelings of the Vietnamese party, government, national assembly and people for the fraternal party, government, Supreme Soviet and people of the Soviet Union.

"The Vietnamese people," Nguyen Huu Tho said, "warmly support the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives including its repeated extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and checking the arms race in defence of peace and security in the world. These initiatives were welcomed at the 8th non-aligned summit held recently in Harare, Zimbabwe".

He wished the Soviet diplomat success in his important mission in Vietnam.

In reply, D. I. Kachin pledged he would do his best to further consolidate and develop the friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AQUINO RETURNS FROM U.S. TO 'HERO'S WELCOME'

OW250451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 25 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino returned to Manila from her eight-day "goodwill" visit to the United States Thursday morning to a hero's welcome, "exhausted but exhilarated."

In her arrival address, Aquino called on her people to buckle down to the task of rebuilding the country that she now heads as president after being swept into a power by a civilian-backed military revolt which ousted Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule last February. "Let us not hold our breath for total answers coming from anywhere but our own efforts by which we won our freedom," she said. "The time for talks and hesitation and criticism is over. The time for action is now."

About 100,000 people, including school children and government employees waving small yellow flags and banners associated with her campaign to topple Marcos, lined the streets from the Manila Airport to the Malacanang presidential palace, where she held a cabinet meeting to report on her trip. In the financial district of Makati, metropolitan Manila's Wall Street, a huge yellow banner hung across a building read: "Welcome home Cory (Aquino's nickname), the conquering heroine." It was the first time that a ticker-tape parade was held for a Philippine president returning from a foreign visit.

Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel told reporters at the airport that her trip was "a complete success" as indicated by a vote by the U.S. Congress to grant 200 million dollars in aid to the seven-month-old government.

Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, who headed the government's welcome committee, said the visit cleared doubts in the mind of critics that Aquino, widow of Marcos' chief opponent, Benigno Aquino, can govern the country. "The most important accomplishment is the fact that Cory has answered the question of whether she is still a plain housewife or she is now the president and the leader of our people."

Aquino said that in her meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, she was able to establish "a personal rapport and sympathetic understanding for what we are trying to do."

She also met with foreign creditors to request easier terms on interest payments to the 26 billion dollars foreign debt inherited from the Marcos regime. "I ... got them (foreign bankers) to understand the imperative of Philippine growth which would be much to their advantage as to ours."

Aquino Delivers Airport Address

HK250133 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 2345 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Speech by Philippine President Corazon Aquino at Manila International Airport on return from state visit to United States -- live, monitored in progress -- slantlines denote passage in Tagalog].

[Text] ... Filipino-American partnership. The new [words indistinct] of those who do not influence [words indistinct] and in the sacrifices we have made for democracy.

I met with our creditor banks and got them to understand the imperative of Philippine growth which should be much to their advantage and to ours. [words indistinct] I believe with some effect. Our friends understand and sympathize. We have done our part. I have worked with all my might and prayed with all my heart. The rest I leave to God and to you my people. Let us not hold our breath for total answers coming from anywhere but our own efforts, by which we won our freedom. The loans offered (?is ours today) so that the greater honor will be ours again. Let us get with it then, for what else is there to live for. The time for [word indistinct] hesitation and criticism is over. The time for action is now./

/I thank you all for your prayers while I was away and I also thank to all of you who have come to greet me on my return [applause]. Many have said that my trip has been a success. What I keep on saying is that this is a success of the Filipino people and Cory Aquino has only been acting in the name of the Filipino people. Many thanks and good morning to you all.

More on Aquino's Return

HK250048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino returned to Manila this morning after a successful U.S. visit that won assurances of support for her country's economic anti-insurgency policies. An estimated 1 million people, led by top officials, welcomed the lady president at the Manila International Airport and along the route to Malacanang Palace.

In her arrival statement, President Aquino called on the Filipino people to remain united. She said the Philippines was assured of support by the U.S. Government and the people in its economic efforts and anti-insurgency program, but President Aquino said the success of the efforts of the government depends on its people. In stressing this, Mrs Aquino called for an end to criticism and attacks and urged actions by government leaders and the people to solve the country's problems.

Reports from San Francisco, California, said President Aquino was able to get more than \$1 billion in aid commitments from the U.S. Government and international banks.

Meanwhile, the Philippines National Security Council is formulating a stonger counterinsurgency program against the leftist guerrillas. The move follows a consensus decision by the Philippine cabinet to redefine the government's policy on the insurgency, and for the need to adopt a hard-line stand against the communist rebels. The new policy will be presented to President Aquino for her approval.

The new policy was formulated by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and military Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos, who heads a special study group. President Aquino is expected to immediately deal with the insurgency problem in a meeting with the cabinet today, wherein she will discuss also the results of her U.S. state visit.

AQUINO TO FACE CALL FOR HARD-LINE REBEL POLICY

HK250215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] When President Aquino returns home, there is a growing clamor for a mailed-fist policy towards the NPA rebels. Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Army Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos and opposition leaders joined the clamor for tougher moves against the rebels. They are expected to press President Aquino to shift from her peaceful reconciliation policy to a mailed-fist stance in the face of the refusal by the communists to negotiate an end to their atrocities.

Armed Forces chief Gen Fidel Ramos decried the government's reconciliation policy which has put the soldiers at a disadvantage. Ramos made the statement when he awarded 31 wounded soldiers, policemen and militiamen, a [word indistinct] medal each at the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] medical center in Quezon City. He said the current national policy of reconciliation has placed the military in a disadvantageous position. He said, however, that the military will follow the policy as enunciated by President Aquino to give peace a chance. [passage omitted]

Minister Criticizes Hard-line Stance

HK241307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] San Fernando, Philippines, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales has criticized his colleagues' call for a hardline policy against communist insurgents, saying it would be "the worst disaster that can befall our people."

Shifting policy towards the New People's Army may cause the collapse of ongoing peace talks between Manila and insurgent representatives, Mr Gonzales told a group of law students late Tuesday. Only hours before his speech, Mr Gonzales had attended a cabinet meeting in Manila where most ministers reportedly expressed a desire to review President Corazon Aquino's policy towards the rebels.

Mrs Aquino, who has been on a visit to the United States, has placed the entire armed forces on a defensive footing as she seeks a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency.

General Fidel Ramos, the Philippines Armed Forces chief, briefed ministers on the insurgency and Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco later told reporters that he had "impressed the need for the government to redefine its position vis-a-vis the insurgency problem."

Ileto: No New 'Hardline'

BK250351 Manila PNA in English 0249 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (OANA/PNA) -- Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ileto Wednesday branded as exaggerated reports that the National Security Council (NSC) has adopted a hardline policy against the communist insurgents.

Ileto, who was present during the NSC meeting Tuesday to represent Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, said there was no decision by the council to adopt a hardline policy. I should know because I was there, Ileto told PNA in an exclusive interview.

He said the only agenda discussed during the meeting was the preparation for the arrival of President Aquino Thursday from her nine-day official working visit to the United States.

What hardline policy they are talking about? Ileta said. The present policy of the government is the same until revised by the president, he said.

Ileta also said that Armed Forces chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos was asked by Vice President Salvador Laurel to give a briefing about the insurgency situation in the country. Laurel presided over the meeting held at Malacanang.

Ileta said there was no discussion on what to do about insurgency or what decision should be. There was no such thing. He said he did not know why the media reported that the government will adopt a hardline policy against the insurgents since there is none at all at this point.

How can you make a decision when in the first place it was not included in the agenda, he said.

Ileta, known as the father of the famous Scout Rangers, also said the government should use a balanced approach to counter the communist threat. It should be a balanced application of both all out force or an all out friendship to be effective. In certain areas where we feel that we need more force, then we use more force. But there are areas where we don't need it, Ileta said. He said that in case force is not needed, the government reconciliation effort will now come in.

I don't believe in just saying well now, we use all out friendship. ;If it fails, we go all out, he said. It should be a balance of application of both, applied at the same time and supported by socio-economic development, Ileta said.

Ileta said the government must be ready to give to rebel reformists not just a place to live in but also jobs.

PAPER ALLEGES MINISTERS SNUBBED LAUREL MEETINGS

HK250421 Manila THE MANILA ITMES in English 24 Sept 86 pp 1, 2

[By Felipe Olimpo]

[Excerpts] At least five Cabinet ministers, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimental, Jr., did not show up yesterday at the emergency Cabinet meeting which Vice-president Salvador Laurel called to tackle the renewed armed activity of the communist rebels.

Even the supposed meeting of the National Security Council (NSC), which was expected to come up with a new policy on handling the insurgency problem, failed to muster a quorum because some of its members simply sent representatives to attend the session.

Despite the lack of quorum, however, the council went ahead with the meeting which Laurel described as "fruitful."

According to one minister, this was the first time that almost one-third of the members of the Aquino cabinet failed to personally attend a Cabinet meeting.

In previous sessions called by President Aquino, Cabinet meetings were always well attended, he said.

Besides Enrile and Pimentel, those who did not show up included Budget Minister Alberto Romulo, Highways Minister Rogacinao Mercado, and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra.

The five cabinet ministers are not part of the president's party now in the United States for a 10-day official visit.

In a press briefing after the Cabinet meeting, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda said there "was a general feeling of impatience and frustration" among the Cabinet ministers about the present peace and order situation in the country.

Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, Maceda said, told the Cabinet that at present more soldiers are being killed by the insurgents. [passage omitted]

In her speech before the U.S. Congress last week, Mrs. Aquino vowed to use the military against the insurgents if they continue to spurn her peace initiatives.

Yesterday's scheduled security council meeting was supposed to have come up with a mailed-fist policy towards the communists rebels.

Because of lack of quorum, the council will just have to wait for the arrival of President Aquino from [the] U.S. before decided on another option to solve the insurgency problem.

Besides Laurel, those present were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Ramos, and Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ilete, representing Enrile.

Some NSC members who attended the session did not attend the security council meeting for unknown reasons.

Enrile reportedly excused himself from the Cabinet meeting as he went to Quezon Province to personally investigate the recent rebel attack against military units in the area.

Pimentel, on the other hand, called up Laurel's office twice assuring his presence in the session but did not show up.

Maceda said the Cabinet also created a committee to coordinate the welcome activity for the return of Mrs. Aquino from the U.S. on Thursday morning.

ENRILE: 'AT LEAST' 5 YEARS TO SOLVE INSURGENCY

HK241253 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Sep 86 p 12

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Lucena City -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said if the government would launch an integrated (military-socio-economic and political) solution to the burgeoning communist insurgency, it would take "at least half a decade" to completely contain the problem.

Enrile noted, however, that the integrated approach to insurgency could work, only if "it is carried out in a methodical, determined and willful manner."

Speaking before the Lucena Rotary Club at the Antigua Hotel in downtown Lucena City, Enrile cited the case of Malaysia which he said took "a good 20 to 30 years" to solve its insurgency problem.

"Thailand took more than a decade to contain the communist rebels. And both these countries, it is important to note, carried out their anti-insurgency campaigns in a very methodical manner," Enrile said.

Enrile flew to this Tagalog city to have a first hand report on the series of NPA attacks and to confer with the troops stationed at nearby Camp Nacar.

In an open forum, Enrile also said that if the peace talks between the government and representatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF) fail, the military has no alternative but to use force.

Earlier, during his speech before the Lucena Rotary, Enrile said, "we are no longer willing to be sitting ducks. I hope they (the insurgents) understand what they are doing. If they asked for blood, the military will give it to them drop by drop and that is not a threat. We will only play the game that they are playing now."

Enrile said the military will not move until a clear signal is given by the national leadership.

ENRILE SAYS 'NOT THE TIME TO DISMANTLE' BASES

HK241251 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Sep 86 p 11

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile does not favor the presence of foreign military bases in the country "but we must accept reality and suffer for it."

"If I have my way, I do not want foreign military bases here. But it is not the time to dismantle (the existing US military bases here)," he said in last Monday's Kapihan sa Manila (Manila Coffeeshop) . . . at the Manila Hotel.

On his personal initiative to help the government by streamlining casino operations: "The thrust of our participation in the casinos was to prevent their control and abuse for the benefit of a single private individual or entity. This is in direct contrast to the Marcos regime which operated the casinos for its private welfare."

"The casinos now are fully subject to the Commission on Audit in order to protect public funds. No person or company will be enriched by the casinos because all income and profits go to the government through a new and revitalized Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corp.," he added.

On the waterfront companies: "With the sole exception of a brokerage firm which I invested in before martial law, I have no other interest in waterfront companies or in the Philippine Ports Authority [PPA]. To the extent that the PPA dismantles the Marcos crony companies which dominated port and arrastre operations for almost two decades, I support it. The PPA is trying to overhaul the port industry so that the benefits to both the public and private sectors can be optimized."

On the Marcos abandonados [the abandoned]. "While we deeply regret their activities, it is their right and privilege to dissent. This is what democracy is all about. We will make every effort, however, to persuade them that the nation in this time of trial deserves their loyalty and their passions far more than any political leader. Towards this end, I have personally met with many pro-Marcos political leaders to help solve their problems and to demonstrate our resolve for national conciliation."

Conjuangco stressed that in his own personal capacity he will do everything possible to thwart anti-government forces, insure the survival of democratic institutions, enhance the political gains of the February revolution, and help bring about an honorable peace in land.

"There are, however, certain quarters that will continue to criticize me no matter what I do, even if it is for the good of our government and our people. But they will not deter me -- and I will not be stopped -- in continuing the struggle to enhance our people's well-being and our freedom," he said.

"The hopes and dream of Ninoy Aquino, my beloved brother-in-law were equally mine. Cherish his vision and his faith. So the PDP-LABAN and I are resolved that Ninoy's sacrifice shall not be in vain," Conjuangco declared.

CONSTABULARY CHIEF CLAIMS SPLIT IN CPP RANKS

HK241405 Quezon City ANG PAHAYGANG MALAYA in English 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A senior military officer yesterday said the government-initiated peace talks with communist insurgents had created a rift between the Communist Party of the Philippines leadership and its military arm, the New People's Army as shown in the recent communist-mounted attacks against the military.

"My interpretation is while they have come to the negotiation table (for the talks), the field commanders of the NPA are not apparently in the same frequency with the top level policy makers in the central party," PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa told reporters.

Enrile noted that because the government has no existing policy against the presence of nuclear-powered and -armed vessels in the country, it is all right for the US Navy to have its nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships call on Subic.

"But we have a procedure of reporting that must be followed," he emphasized. [passage omitted]

LOYALISTS URGE ENRILE TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT

HK250615 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The loyalists leaders made an announcement to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, urging him to destabilize the government of Aquino. They said this is the ultimate means of saving the Philippines from the communists. This was the issue taken up by the loyalists at the Kapihan, which took place at the residence of former congressman Wenceslao Lagumby. Regarding the proposed comeback of former President Marcos, former parliament member Rafael Recto said that they will not divulge when that will be because the government would surely refuse. Even though Tolentino signed an oath of allegiance, he does not regard the government of Aquino as legitimate.

AQUINO'S BROTHER ON 'CONTROVERSIAL' ISSUES

HK241529 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Sep 86 p 10

[Text] Former Congressman Jose S. Cojuangco Jr., secretary-general of the PDP-LABAN and brother of President Corazon C. Aquino, broke a long self-imposed silence yesterday and called for broader public support for the basic policies of the administration to preserve the gains of people's power.

Deploing recent reports that stress political conflicts and Cabinet discord, Cojuangco said national and local leaders must unite against renewed efforts to subvert the popular will.

"The increasingly strident attacks on the administration and the attempts to sow dissension and disunity between the civilian government and the military are designed to divide the government and sap its will to pursue urgent democratic reforms," he said.

The enemies of the people are intent on destabilizing the government and destroying the bonds between President Aquino and her key Cabinet members, Cojuangco declared, adding that this is a clear indication that the fight of people's power is far from over.

"The vigilance of people's power must be maintained if we are to preserve the gains of the February revolution and if we are to prevent the foes of the Republic from engulfing us in turmoil and bloodshed," the PDP-LABAN official declared.

The former solon also clarified his stand on the following controversial points:

On Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Cojuangco said: "The defense minister is fully aware of the efforts of certain antigovernment elements to place him on a collision course with other administration officials. I know the sincerity of Minister Enrile, and I have a high regard for his sense of patriotism."

He also confirmed earlier reports of the existence of a "yellow army," a right-wing military force loyal to president Aquino that is currently training at the Aquino-owned Hacienda Luisita in Tarlac. But he stressed that the army is composed mostly of local militiamen and presidential guards. [passage omitted]

NPA GROUP ADMITS ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT TROOPS

HK241108 Quezon City ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A New People's Army group admitted their involvement in the attacks and ambushes against Philippine Army troops in Misamis Oriental. Here is Elvira Pineda again for added details:

[Begin Pineda recording] (Aisenio Mapano), alias Popeye, a top official of the north central Mindanao Regional Party Committee of the New People's Army, stated that their group is responsible for the terrorist acts against government troops. (Mapano) added that the NPA also kills civilians supporting anti-communist groups such as [words indistinct].

According to him, they have also kidnapped foreigners suspected of helping the government, including an Australian who came to Misamis.

He added that the NPA recently attacked Philippine Army troops and massacred them because of the latter's refusal to support communism. However, he said the NPA has also suffered losses, such as the death of 10 of their men in an encounter against the 9th Infantry Battalion in Misamis recently. From the civil military operations battalion of the Philippine Army, this is Elvira Pineda reporting. [end recording]

EX-NPA LEADER DENIES NEW PARTY LINKED WITH CPP

HK241312 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By correspondent Florencio P. Narito]

[Text] Legazpi City -- Bernabe Buscayno, alias "Kumander Dante," former leader of the New People's Army (NPA), has denied that the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] (PnB) which he organized only recently is a communist front which has links with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Speaking in English and Tagalog during a news conference here last Sunday. Buscayno said "PnB is a broad-based party which intend to participate in the electoral process while CPP is an underground class-based party of the proletariat which is involved in armed struggle."

He claimed it was Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who had first accused the PnB of communist links. However, he denied that he is still connected with the CPP-NPA.

Reacting to Enrile's accusation, the 42-year-old former political detainee denounced the United States, Enrile and extreme rightists for spreading this "black propaganda" against the PnB.

He said the U.S. always resorts to this "red scare tactic" by branding Filipino nationalists communists because it considers them a threat to their military bases and business interests in the country.

"We should not be afraid of any communist takeover because the solution to our present problems is not communism but implementation of genuine land reform, restoration of democratic rights and popular government," Buscayno said.

He also urged the people to support President Aquino in her policy of reconciliation and her quest for lasting peace because he believes in her sincerity in trying to put an end to the insurgency problem. But he added that her peace campaign will not succeed if she yields to pressure from "Marcos leftovers" in the government who would like her to pursue a hardline policy against the insurgents.

On the President's U.S. visit, Buscayno claimed that while she may be able to bring home more economic and military aid, she cannot avoid being influenced by the U.S. government.

Buscayno also called for a self-reliant economy -- an economy that is not tied to the apron strings of foreign capitalists and international financial institutions.

But he warned that should the Aquino government follow the economic policies of deposed President Marcos, the country's economy would further deteriorate just like those of some Latin and South American countries which are encountering difficulties in paying their huge foreign debts.

Asked about the possibility of a coup d'etat in view of Enrile's open defiance of President Aquino's policies on insurgency, he said this is still remote because the president is still popular with the people and the military.

Meanwhile, about 5,000 people composed of farmers, students, peasants, urban poor and professionals from all over the Bicol region staged a multi-sectoral rally for ecumenism, justice and peace last September 20-21 at the Penaranda Park in this city.

It was jointly sponsored by the Bagong Al-Yansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New Nationalist Alliance] and the Bico Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (BEMJP) with Buscayno as guest speaker.

On the evening of September 20, the cause-oriented groups had a cultural presentation depicting human rights violations resulting from the imposition of martial law on Sept. 21, 1972.

At 8:30 the following morning, the participants joined the "Lakbayan para sa Kalayaan" [People's March for Freedom] to Naga City, about 100 kilometers north of this city where they held a prayer-rally at the Penafrancia Basilica.

NDF LINKED GROUPS DENOUNCE 'WITCHHUNT'

HK241309 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Tess Villanueva]

[Text] Cause-oriented groups tagged by a top military officer as communist fronts yesterday said the charges against them were part of the communist hysteria meant to divert the people's attention from continued human rights violations mostly by the military.

The Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT) said the accusations were part of the military's witchhunting tactics. It added that if the National Democratic Front were for the promotion of teachers' welfare and a nationalist orientation in education, then the ACT has "nothing but admiration" for the NDF.

The League of Filipino Students (LFS), which claimed a membership of 25,000 nationwide, said the allegations were "part of systematic maneuvers" by defense and military establishment to divert the people's attention away from such issues as continued military suppression and violation of human rights.

The Alliance of Health Workers (AHW) for its part, said it was a legitimate association duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. It said its members included health professionals and workers in Government and private hospitals and health care institutions.

The negative labelling of popular groups by the military "is the same malicious practice closely associated with the old regime of Marcos," the AHW said in a statement.

The Society of Professionals for the Attainment of Democracy (SPADE) also deplored the "witchhunt" and said the military's accusations were unfounded.

The Christians for the Realization of a Sovereign Society (CROSS) also dismissed the charges as false. It urged that "instead of wasting time on labelling, all sectors of the Filipino society, including the military, should rather work to strengthen people's power and continue to forge a unity based on genuine promotion of the Filipino people's interest."

The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New Nationalist Alliance] also earlier called the accusations against it "ridiculous" and challenged the military to come up with solid evidence to prove the allegation.

Lean Alejandro, Bayan secretary-general said the military was resorting to "typical fascist means when it runs out of reason to confront real issues."

PDSP CHAIRMAN ON MNLF UNITY, MINDANAO PEACE

BK240317 Manila PNA in English 0134 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 24 (OANA/PNA) -- The Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) has said a united Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is essential to a political solution of the 14-year-old problem in southern Philippines.

In an exclusive interview, PDSP Chairman Norberto Gonzales said that continued divisiveness among the Bangsa Moro people and revolutionary leaders would jeopardize the search for peace in Mindanao. The PDSP, which is assisting in the talks between the government and the MNLF, said that unless the MNLF and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) under Hashim Salamat unite and come out with common proposals for the Bangsa Moro people, substantial peace in Mindanao will not be feasible. Without this unity between the MNLF and the MILF, one faction could jeopardize the peace effort of the other.

President Aquino has met with MNLF chairman Nur Misuari in Jolo, Sulu, last Sept. 5, but the MILF under Salamat is also insisting that the president should deal separately with them. However, Gonzales said that efforts are being exerted by the MNLF to come to terms with the MILF under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Countries [OIC].

An MNLF panel headed by Dr. Farouk Hussain is scheduled to meet with a similar panel of the Salamat MILF group in Jeddah next month, he said.

Gonzales said that this conciliation efforts between the MNLF and the MILF, though conducted under the OIC auspices is different from that to be conducted by the MNLF and the Philippine Government.

As the MNLF reformist group under Dimas Pundato is concerned, Gonzales said that Misuari and Pundato also patched up their differences in Kuala Lumpur late last month.

MINISTRY TO SET ASIDE LAND FOR MNLF RETURNEES

HK241357 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Sep 86 p 5

[By A. Liongson]

[Text] The Ministry of Agrarian Reform (MAR) will give 4,736 hectares of land in Nuyo, Buldon, Maguindanao, to 1,105 rebel returnees, formerly members of the Moro National Liberation Front.

Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson T. Alvarez said the area is part of its 5,464-hectare settlement project No. 1 in Maguindanao.

The settlement, one of the 46 settlement projects throughout the country administered by MAR, is one of 15 projects in Mindanao reserved for rebels who surrendered to the government.

Minister Alvarez said those to be resettled in the area were former members of the MNLF unit under the command of Mohamad Ali K. Dinamalao, alias Commander Carding.

"The assimilation of rebel-returnees in the settlement projects of the ministry," Minister Alvarez said, "is in line with the policy of President Aquino of attaining national recovery and reconciliation."

Alvarez has directed MAR Region 3 Director Pacabuntal D. Macarambon detailed in Cotabato City to prepare immediately the feasibility study to develop the sites.

The MAR Minister also instructed the regional director to start processing the applications for resettlement of Commander Carding and his followers.

The MAR plans to pour in funds for infrastructure, agriculture development, and other community facilities in the settlement. The Ministry has allocated close to a million pesos to develop the area, Alvarez said.

The Maguindanao resettlement project was proclaimed in 1953 by President Quirino. It had an original area of 66,844 hectares, but this was divided into three resettlements in 1967 that included Maguindanao project No. 1-A.

ARMY PREPARED IF MNLF PEACE TALKS FAIL

HK241339 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Sep 86 p 6

[By R G ROY]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Major Gen. Jose Magno Jr., a member of the government panel negotiate with [as published] the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), said here recently that the armed forces are prepared for any eventuality if formal talks with the rebels collapse.

Magno, chief of the Southern Command (Southcom) based in Zamboanga City, said nothing has been formally agreed upon yet except for the continued cease-fire.

He noted that MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari and his top aides were continuing consultations with their leaders in Mindanao.

Ranking officials of the regional autonomous government in region 9 had said that Misuari would eventually accept autonomy as a compromise.

Ulbert Ulama Tugung, chairman of the regional executive council of region 9 said Misuari's advocacy for a separate Mindanao republic is unacceptable, even Muslim intellectuals found it unappealing.

Legislative Speaker Nur Hussein Ututalum said the MNFL chairman would accept autonomy but this should be authentic and benefit Muslims and Christians.

FURTHER REPORT ON CONSTITUTION PLEBISCITE

HK241215 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[By C. Valmoria Jr]

[Text] The plebiscite on the new constitution will definitely be held on Dec. 1 this year in conformity with President Aquino's decision, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) said yesterday.

Replying to a Malacanang inquiry on whether the poll body can undertake a general registration of voters before that date, Comelec Chairman Ramon H. Felipe Jr. and the six commissioners said it would be impossible to do so within the remaining 68 days between today and Dec. 1.

The Comelec suggested instead that the general registration be held after ratification of the constitution and before the general or local elections next year.

Since the Comelec needs at least 90 days to prepare for the general registration, this means the elections will have to be scheduled sometime in May, sources said.

Felipe said that before the plebiscite, the Comelec will schedule a one-day registration for additional voters who were not able to register in the 1984 and 1986 elections and those who will reach voting age on Dec. 1.

He said the poll body sought the issuance of an executive order empowering it to annul voters in certain areas, even without notice, and to order a general registration in the affected areas determined by the Comelec.

The poll body also asked Malacanang for authority to:

1. Dissolve or abolish "ghost" barangays and nullify their voters lists.
2. Print ballots and election returns by any government or private printing plants on paper with watermarks or by laser printing on computer paper.
3. Set the next general registration of voters 90 days after the plebiscite and appropriate P110 million for the purpose.

Felipe explained that after carefully studying the matter, the Comelec en banc concluded that it would be very difficult to register an estimated 27 million voters before Dec. 1.

He said the Comelec needs at least 90 days to print the plebiscite forms, including 120 million voters affidavits, 20 million copies of the proposed Constitution in Filipino and English, 35 million copies of the primer on the Constitution in Filipino, English, and seven major dialects, 32 million official ballots, 540,000 copies of election returns, general instructions to the board of inspectors, 90,000 tally boards, 450,000 barangay maps, and other requirements.

In addition, Felipe said time has to be allotted for the filing of exclusion and inclusion petitions in the municipal and city courts, with the right to appeal to the regional trial courts.

He said the printing of the new Constitution and the primer cannot be done until after the Constitutional Commission has submitted the final draft to the President.

The Comelec letter to Malacanang was signed by Felipe and Commissioners Andres R. Flores, Leopoldo Africa, Anacleto D. Badoy Jr., Dario C. Rama, and Haydee B. Yorac.

INVESTIGATION OF SOVIET 'TOURISTS' URGED

HK250523 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The presence of 41 Soviets in the Philippines was criticized yesterday. They are suspected of collaborating with the NPA. Cesar Arellano, a leader of the Movement for a Free Philippines requested Aquilino Pimentel to investigate this issue. Arellano said he has suspicions that these Russians are not tourists, and that some of them are members of the KGB.

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SEPTEMBER 26, 1986

